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POETRY.

From the Brother Jonathan.

AMBITION,

BY WALTER WHITMAN.

One day, an obscure youth, a wanderer,
Known but to few, lay musing with himself
About the chances of his future life.
In that youth's heart, there dwelt the coal Ambition,
Burning and glowing; and he asked himself,
"Shall I, in time to come, be great and famed?"
Now soon an answer wild and mystical
Seemed to sound forth from out the depths of air;
And to the gazer's eye appeared a shape
Like one as of a cloud—and thus it spoke:

"O, many a panting, noble heart
Cherishes in its deep recess
The hope to win renown o'er earth
From Glory's prized caress.

"And some will win that envied goal,
And have their deeds known far and wide;
And some—by far the most—will sink
Down in oblivion's tide.

"But *thou*, who visions bright dost cull
From the imagination's store,
With dreams, such as the youthful dream
Of grandeur, love, and power,

"Fanciest that thou shalt build a name
And come to have the nations know
What conscious might dwells in the brain
That throbs beneath that brow?

"And see thick countless ranks of men
Fix upon *thee* their reverend gaze—
And listen to the plaudits loud
To *thee* that thousands raise?

"Weak, childish soul! the very place
That pride has made for folly's rest;
What thoughts, with vanity all rife,
Fill up thy heaving breast!

"At night, go view the solemn stars
Those wheeling worlds thro' time the same—
How puny seem the widest power,
The proudest mortal name!

"Think too, that all, lowly and rich,
Dull idiot mind and teeming sense,
Alike must sleep the endless sleep,
A hundred seasons hence.

"So, frail one, never more repine,
Though thou livest on obscure, unknown;
Though after death unsought may be
Thy markless resting stone."

And as these accents dropped in the youth's ears,
He felt him sick at heart; for many a month
His fancy had amused and charmed itself
With lofty aspirations, visions fair
Of what he *might be*. And it pierced him sore
To have his airy castles thus dashed down.

Weep not for those whose race is run,—
Their prize is gain'd, their toil is past;
To them the power of grief is done,
And misery's storm has frown'd its last!
They sleep in Christ the sleep of peace,
Unflush'd by dreams of earthly sorrow,
Till earthly days and nights shall cease,
Before a bright and glorious morrow!

POPULAR TALES.

From the Knickerbocker.

The Great Self-Regulating Steam-Balloon.

Race with the winds impetuous o'er the sky,
Teach birds by steam a modern way to fly.

The world teems with deception. From the time that Satan consummated the humbug recorded by Milton, in the ninth book of Paradise Lost, down to the forty-first year of the nineteenth century, the page of history presents one long series of perversions of truth to sinister purposes; some of such unprecedented audacity and magnitude, that at the record mankind shudder; and others so shallow and clumsy, that it would require a pretty large assortment to form a circumstance. But the small must be taken with the large.

Among the many panics incident to a mercantile life, none are more startling, or occasion more sudden quaking and trembling, than the unexpected explosion of some great speculative scheme. The unlucky wight who has had the misfortune to be "bitten," makes up his mind that he is irretrievably ruined; talks of gunpowder and suicide; and denounces the whole concern as a downright swindling machine; while others, who may be fortunate enough to possess no stock, tremble for the credit of the community. Business of all kinds stagnates; each loses for the time all confidence in the other, and every one is possessed with the idea that all with whom he deals are bent upon cheating him; England has been convulsed with the effect of its South Sea Bubble, and the throne of France itself trembled at the Mississippi Scheme. Historians have recorded the details of these famous money-making projects, and have related their speedy downfall, but while these two cases of unprecedented humbug stand isolated upon the chronicles of bygone times, no pen has, until now, dared to trace the rise and progress of another speculation, scarcely less extensive in its operations than either of the others, and equally disastrous and astounding in its explosion.

The Great Self-Regulating Steam-Balloon Bubble was a vast chimera, which at one time so inflated the brains of the inhabitants of "all down East" with the idea that every living thing was sure to make its eternal fortune, that when they began to open their eyes and look about them, when the concern grew into disrepute, they found to their great dismay, that in their over-anxious desire to "make money," they had overlooked every thing else, even the tilling of the ground. Mr. Jeremiah Dux, the originator of this noted speculation, was a perfect anamoly, and withal a cosmopolite, in the literal sense of the term. Although a Yankee born, he owned no particular spot in all New England as his home, but was continually shifting his quarters, like a wandering Arab. From his earliest youth he had been made to understand, that "the world owed him a living," and that he must get it out of it; honestly if possible, but at all events some how or other. Having imbibed it in infancy, it naturally grew with his growth; and when arrived at that period which has been designated the "years of discretion," it becomes the pivot upon which every event of his life revolved; the main spring and regulator of all minor actions.

Mr. Dux was a decided *Yankee genius*. He was continually racking his brain to discover some new invention, for which he might obtain the right of monopoly. The back room of the little house which he occupied, and which he had converted into a work-shop, was crowded with his patent machines, models, and "improvements." Improved coffee-mills, rat-traps, half a dozen different kinds of perpetual motion machines, models of hanging bridges, steam engines, horse-boats, horse shoes, corn-grinders, "patent self-acting horse persuaders," and a thousand other half-completed plans, all prepared for patents, were mingled in inextricable confusion.

"Away down East," in the State of Maine, buried in the deep wilderness of pine trees and timber, once stood a small but thriving village, known upon the maps as Pocahontasville; cut off as it were from the rest of the world by its secluded situation, it being full forty miles from any other town or village, and by the almost impregnable defence with which Nature had surrounded it, in the shape of bogs and morasses; but notwithstanding the inhabitants were thus left entirely to themselves for amusement and instruction, they were undoubtedly a happier people than those of any other town in Maine. And although it might seem, by its solitary and almost unattainable position, that the most indefatigable land surveyor or speculator, (although the latter is supposed to be possessed of the gift of observation to such a degree as to enable him to discover towns and cities where there really never was any,) would be puzzled to find it, unless guided directly to it, it was not unknown in the sea-board towns. The whole country, for a hundred miles round, was entirely dependent upon this little place for its thanksgiving pumpkins and squashes, and many other little articles of essential importance to the comforts of housekeepers. The male portion of the community, beside raising pigs, pumpkins, and potatoes for the neighboring markets, when not otherwise engaged, were continually seeking how they might honestly increase their profits, and at the same time confer benefits upon themselves and—their neighbors. It required but little tuition and small practice, to impart to all who felt disposed, the art of manufacturing broom and axe handles, tubs, buckets and wooden ware, of every description; and each article being stamped with the maker's name and residence, by a large iron burner, the little town of Pocahontasville soon obtained the celebrity not only of raising the fattest pigs, the largest pumpkins, the finest potatoes, and the prettiest girls, but of making the best wooden ware, woollen stockings, shirts, and drawers, in North America. Mr. Dux had been born and "raised" in this place, and he determined that it should be the theatre wherein should be acted that "grand movement," which was to make every body's fortune.

One fine afternoon in September, Mr. Dux, having been actively but unsuccessfully engaged for several hours, in an attempt to improve upon a new-fashioned warming-pan, for which a neighbor had recently obtained a patent, placed his hat on his head, with a sudden jerk, and walked hurriedly down to the Black Bull Tavern. His arms were buried to the elbows in his capacious pockets, his eyes fixed upon the ground, and his brain revolving a thousand schemes for money-making, or adding one more to his already long list of patents.

"Let me see!" he cogitated; "what *else* is there that I can turn, in my way? I reckon I've worked up e'en-a'most every thing, 'cept chain lightning, or perpetual motion. Steam-engine patents has got to be a dreadful drog; and as to horse-boats, they aint wo'th makin'. If it was in the dead o' winter now, I'd have a new warmin'-pan, that should heat itself by steam, and then cool off so gradual, that there wouldn't be no kind o' danger of its bu'stin' its b'iler. That would cut out Hodges' patent all hollow!"

Here Mr. Dux's argument was suddenly broken off by his bringing up against one of the pillars of the portico of the "Black Bull," which in his deep abstraction had entirely escaped his observation. A host of little suns and moons danced for a few seconds before his eyes; but recovering presently from its effects, he entered the house. Having called for a stiff glass of brandy-and-water and a "long nine," he took possession of the latest metropolitan newspaper, and seated himself in a large stuffed rocking-chair, which stood in the corner, with his feet cocked upon the table.—The brandy remained untouched: the cigar unsmoked, rested by its side; for Mr. Dux appeared to have discovered something so extremely interesting, in the columns of the paper he was perusing, as entirely to absorb his attention. And such was the fact. During the short time he had occupied that chair, his mind had conceived and matured an unequalled project. No one, looking merely at his clumsy and ill-proportioned figure, and his still more unsightly and awkward position, would have dreamed, that beneath that old and greasy hat, enclosed within a bullet-shaped head, a MIND was working which was destined to fill whole nations with wonder.

As Mr. Dux spread open the mammoth sheet, his eyes had fallen upon a large coarsely-executed wood-cut, which, with the aid of an advertisement beneath, was intended to notify the world, that on a certain day, if nothing prevented, "Mr. P. Hazardous Risky would ascend as near to the skies as he could get, in his beautiful parti-colored balloon Columbus, manufactured expressly for him, and to be used on this occasion only." It was Mr. Dux's invariable custom, whenever he heard or read of any thing new, to ask himself the question, "Can I improve it any?" In this case, while his mind was preparing an answer, his observant eyes, which never in his waking moments rested for a second's space, fell upon the wood-cut and advertisment of the "Maine and Georgia Destruction Railroad Company."

Like as the flash is envolved, when during a thunder storm one cloud rushes into the embrace of another, so two ideas in Mr. Dux's brain encountered each other, and concentrated their respective proprieties in one grand focus. A self-regulating steam-ballon, with a train of safety-valves, pistons, "and all complete;" its flags and streamers flying, and its decorations flashing in the sun; its band of music and shrill steam-whistle; its steam-pipes; chimnies, and air-paddles; all stood before him, an embodied reality. So pleasing was the vision, that he remained in a deep reverie, gazing fixedly at the two cuts of the balloon and rail-road cars, which were placed juxtaposition, until the voice of the landlord sounded in his ears, requesting him to "drink down the brandy, as he wanted to wash the tumbler." Mr. Dux mechanically did as he was desired; and paying for the liqour, left the house to return home. He was well aware that the success of his scheme depended in a great measure upon the amount of stock which would be taken up; for Fancy had already granted him an act of incorporation; but he had determined that whether success crowned his efforts or not, he would "make a spec out of it, *any how*."

So judiciously did Mr. Dux set himself to work, and so completely did he envelope all his actions in a thick web of mystery, that in less than a week he had completely stimulated the curiosity of every human being in Pocahontasville. Having decided what course to pursue, collected all the old machinery and tools he could find, and displayed them ostentatiously in front of his work-shop, where they remained for a day or two, the wonder of all who saw them. This feint having worked to his satisfaction, he at daybreak the next morning knocked loudly and repeatedly at the door of the village Deacon, who had an old barn to let, in a remote quarter of the place. Mr. Dux was perfectly aware that he had timed his visit well, as the Deacon was not out of bed, and it was his object to make as much noise as possible, in order to arouse the attention of his neighbors, and give them an idea of the importance of his business; at the same time, maintaing a show of great secrecy, that the little insight which he permitted, might stimulate a desire to know more.

It was full ten minutes before the Deacon was awakened from his slumbers, and he required as much more time to recover the use of his faculties; and even then he continued to be some minutes, undecided whether to answer the summons or not. During this time, however, Mr. Dux was by no means idle. He continued steadily plying the knocker, until at last the Deacon, in absolute despair of retaining further repose, hopped out of bed in a towering passion with a somewhat un-deacon like denunciation, upon his tongue, and thrust his night-capped head out of the window. Every door and window in the neighborhood was wide open and ears close by them open quite as wide, curious for an explanation of this unusual disturbance.

"Hallo!—I say, down there!" shouted the Deacon, as if through a speaking trumpet, for he had once belonged to the Pocahontasville fire department; "hallo! what's the matter? What the dev— I say, what's all this row about? Is the town a-fire, and the engine broke down? or is"—

"Good morning, Deacon Hobbs!" interrupted Mr. Dux, in quite a loud voice, without paying the slightest attention to these reiterated inquiries; "how's your wife and family?—pretty well?"

"What do you want of me, at this time in the morning?" continued the Deacon, "speak quick, man; I'm half freezin' while you're talkin'."

"Well—I don't know," slowly replied Dux; "I heerd you'd got a barn to let down town, and I thought pr'aps if you didn't calculate to get a thousand doliars a year for it, like enough I'd hire it, maybe."

It would be difficult to describe the appearance of the Deacon, as he listened to these words.—Surprise, anger, and rage, were alternately depicted in his countenance. To be drummed out of bed at such an hour, on a cold morning, merely to answer a few questions touching the hire of an old barn that was hardly fit for fire-wood! It was outrageous! Dux meantime stood leaning against the door post, with his arms folded patiently awaiting an answer.

"Is that all you wanted of me?" demanded the Deacon.

"Well, Deacon, I calculate it is."

"Then let me tell you, you're an impudent—"

"Hold on there, Deacon; no callin' o' names if you please. Folks that lies in glass houses shouldn't throw stuns. If you don't *want* to let that darn'd old rickety barn o' yourn for a good round price, jest shet up. Enough said. Good mornin' to you, Deacon."

Dux turned away, and the Deacon half closed the window; but his avarice got the better of his wrath, and he called after him to return.

"Just stop a moment, till I can put something on, and I'll be down to see you," said he, as Dux returned to the door. The Deacon was presently on his way to the door, half dressed, and putting on his vest and coat as he came down stairs. Dux observed the young and old, the far and near, were at the street windows, and on the tip-toe of expectation.

"Good mornin' Deacon!" repeated Dux, shaking his hand heartily. "How's your wife and ——"

"You said that once afore, Dux," interrupted the Deacon; "now let's proceed to business."

"Well, but Deacon, you didn't answer me," replied Dux; "hows'ever, ta'nt no matter; let's to business, as you say. I've hearn tell that how you've got a barn to let," said he, raising his voice to the highest pitch.

"Well so I have, if I could find a good man like you to take it off my hands. But then you needn't holler quite so loud; I ain't deaf."

"Well, what do you tax for that 'ere barn?—Now take care what you say; for if its too much accordin' to my notion o' things in general, I'm off."

"Well, Dux, you may have it at the rate of forty dollars a month. That's amazin' cheap."

"Forty dollars!" exclaimed Dux, echoing the Deacon's words. "Forty little devils! I tell you what, Deacon, you must take less. Now try."

"Not a mill."

"Deacon, that's an *awful* price, but I guess I won't stand about it. Are you sartin its all tight? No cracks or knotholes that any one can peep through?"

"You must take it, Dux, just as it is; I don't warrant it in the least," said the Deacon.

"I s'pose, Deacon, if I should want to take the roof off, I can, by payin' for puttin' it on ag'in?"

"Take the roof off, Dux!" echoed the Deacon in astonishment; "why what on 'arth do you want to take the roof off for?"

"That's none o' *your* bread and butter; I'll pay all damages," answered Dux. "But you must take a little less; say thirty-nine dollars and a half ——"

"No."

"We'll split the difference, and call it seventy-five cents."

"Not a cent less"

"Well, you're a terrible hard customer, you are Deacon. Wouldn't you take pay in Steam-Ingine-Balloon Stock?"

"In *what*?"

"In Steam-In—— but no matter; I forgot myself," exclaimed Dux, musing, as though he had unconsciously revealed more than he had intended.

"Good morning, deacon; the barn's mine.—I'll pay you the cash."

"Here, stop; what kind o' stock was that?"

"Nothin', Deacon, nothin'; I'm in a 'mazin' hurry. Good mornin'!"

The Deacon remained for a few moments rooted to the spot, gazing after the receding figure of Dux; then with the air of one endeavoring, but in vain, to comprehend something very mysterious, he entered the house, and shortly after the doors and windows in the neighborhood were all closed; and the listeners resumed their customary occupations.

"Thus far we run before the wind."

Mr. Dux might have said, but he was ignorant of even the slightest scrap of poetry.

Having hired the barn, and made an ostentatious display of boarding over knot-holes and cracks, and puttying up crevices, he painted or rather chalked upon the door, in letters of rambling proportions: "No admittance except on Business: All visitors requested to knock."—To make the matter doubly sure, he hired a huge mastiff of one of the inhabitants, and chained him in front of the door.

His next movement was to purchase an old copper boiler, once the property of the distillery, which had for a long time been condemned as utterly worthless. Having engaged a teamster to cart it slowly through the principal street, with a still worm twisting itself mysteriously out of one end, he gave him secret directions so to contrive it that his cart should break down in the most populous part of the street, promising him ample remuneration for all damages. He had the satisfaction of seeing the whole *ruse* performed exactly as he desired. Trifling as these little things may appear, they had not been executed without a motive. Dux soon found that he had not miscalculated a single figure. Such an extraordinary proceeding could not fail to attract attention; and it was but a very few days, before the whole population of Pocahontasville, men, women, and children, were all striving to discover what new project Mr. Dux had on foot: that it was something of great magnitude, no one pretended to doubt; for he had long enjoyed the reputation of not only of being the shrewdest fellow in the whole village, but one whose schemes and projects were as magnificent and extensive—as his failures were generally tremendous smashes.

At length, so universal was the desire to fathom the mystery, that it even took possession of the deacon; who on pretext of wishing to ascertain whether the barn needed any repairs, took a walk that way during the afternoon. But he was content to make a precipitate retreat, without propounding a single enquiry; for having knocked repeatedly without answer, he raised his eyes, and then made a sudden spring backward; for he perceived the barrel of old ducking-piece protruding from a knot-hole immediately over the door, muzzle about six inches from his head; while a voice from within exclaimed in no dulcet tones: "Make off with ye, darned quick, if you don't want to be blowed to thunder."

The next morning a new wonder took possession of the people. During the night the roof of the barn had been removed, and in its place they could just perceive the upper surface of what appeared to be an exceedingly large circular body. The climax was now attained. Curiosity had reached its highest altitude; and the observing mind of Dux could not fail to perceive that matters were fully ripe. He accordingly resolved upon announcing his scheme to the public.

In the columns of the "Pocahohtasville Broad Banner of Liberty" of the next morning, appeared a flaming advertisement, announcing "to the enlightened inhabitants" of the place, that having at an enormous expense completed his arrangements, and taken out a patent, Mr. Jeremiah Dux had opened books for the stock of a new company to be incorporated under the name of the "Grand North American Self-Regulating Steam-Balloon Company."

The news occasioned a greater excitement than was known to "the oldest inhabitant." In less than an hour after the issue of the paper, the old barn was thronged by a prodigious crowd; all were anxious to have something to do with the speculation that was to create fortunes out of nothing. There was infinite fighting and kicking, and screaming, jostling, and pushing, around the door, until Mr. Dux announced in a squeaking voice, which sounded amidst the boisterous commotion like a boatswain's whistle piping all hands in a hurricane, that the original stock was all taken up; but he added, that for the express accommodation of the public, he would go to work and manufacture enough to supply all demands; and he begged the crowd of gaping listeners bear in mind that "there wa'nt no other place on the face of the globed airth, that he would do it for." So saying, he closed the shutter of the barn-window, through which all the business had been transacted. A series of bickering controversies now ensued without, between those who had succeeded in obtaining stock, and those who had not.

The next movement of Dux was to call upon the selectmen, who had dipped in his scheme pretty extensively, for funds to prosecute his plan, assuring them, that on or before the first of December, only a month or two, they would be completed. Having obtained this, and received the cash for his stock, he gave out that he was busy with his machine, which certainly would be finished at the time appointed. It was, however, but a week or two, before he made another demand upon the selectmen for money, which after a little hesitation was granted.

But matters were rapidly approaching a crisis. Whether the inhabitants of the village had diminished confidence in the scheme, or whether they had begun to doubt Dux's honesty, I know not, but certain it is, he was watched with the utmost vigilance. Every action was reported and commented upon, and every word he uttered formed the subject of serious debate. Things remained in this state until one day, about a week before the appointed time for the completion of the balloon, when the scheme received its death blow. Dux had demanded more money, and had been refused. In return, he had addressed a letter to the honorable body of selectmen, the contents of which were deemed of so much importance, that public notice was given by means of placards and the town crier, calling upon all the stockholders to meet at eleven o'clock that evening, at the Black Bull Tavern, on business of importance.

Long before the appointed time, the tavern was surrounded by clamorous crowds; some who owned stock and some who did not; one portion coming with fear and trembling, to find out the cause of this unusual call, and the other ready to laugh and jeer at any misfortune that might befall the scheme. Shouts and huzzas, groans and cheers, rent the air. The door was banged and re-banged;—windows were broken, and all the signs of a miniature riot began to develope themselves. The door was at length opened, and the room was filled in an instant; but the confusion was by no means abated. Those outside who had endeavored to get in, now seemed determined that those within should be no better off than themselves, and accordingly filled the air, for a great distance round, with piercing cries, whistles, cat-calls, and the various other noises by which the feelings of mobs are generally expressed.

The chairman at length opened the meeting, and restored order. He then explained the object of assembling. Dux wanted more money: the town was poor; had supplied him with as much as they could spare; and were determined that they'd "see him to Jerico" before they would give him any more. He must, however, have money, or they would in all proability loose what they had already advanced; and he begged leave of the honorable company the privilege of reading a letter, which had been received that day:

"*To the Selectmen of Pocahontasville:*

"Gentlemen: I received your answer to day and don't like it. I must have more money, or else my name is Walker. If I don't receive the sum I named to-morrow, I'll smash my balloon, and clear out with what I've already got.

"Yours,

"Jeremiah Dux."

"Now gentlemen," said the chairman, as he concluded, "you see what a pretty fix we're in. More money must be raised to keep him in tow or those who are interested in this scheme must abide the consequences—that's all. Now gentlemen, taking all things into consideration—that we have no surplus revenue—I have come to the conclusion to submit this proposition. You are aware that thanksgiving will be along in about a month, and I therefore propose, that Mr. Dux be granted the entire right to vend pumpkins and squashes in this village, from this time until Christmas. Gentlemen, what say you? Shall I put it to vote? Hesitate not; something must be done to raise money, for we're all ashore. Is the motion seconded?"

As the chairman "paused for a reply," one simultaneous murmur of indignation arose from the assemblage. It was carrying the joke rather too far. They could bear to be cheated in every form; to be gulled by every new humbug, seven times a week; and to be imposed upon at all hours of the day: but to be made to pay a tax of obtaining their anniversary pumpkins and squashes, *that* was a thing which no Yankee could endure. All who listened to the worthy selectmen's proposition, were not slow in expressing their feelings upon the subject.

"Where's Dux? Tar and feathers!" cried one.

"Ride him on a rail!" shouted another.

"Hang him!" said a third.

"Burn him!" "Shoot him!"

"I move, gentlemen," squeaked a diminutive tailor, "that Mr. Dux be indicted by the grand jury for swindling, and that——"

A roar of laughter, which at that moment interrupted the speaker, so abashed him, that he was forced to close.

"Bring Dux here and *we'll* try him!" shouted one.

"Hobb's barn!" echoed a deep sonorous voice in the crowd.

Instantly the room was deserted,—With loud menacing shouts, they rushed to the barn. The door was locked. In a twinkling it was burst from its hinges, and the crowd poured in like a turbulent river escaped from its embankments, with threats and imprecations ringing from their lips.

The barn was as empty as a miser's garret,—and Dux was among the missing; and from that day to this, his whole proceedings, his strange departure, and "*unaccountable absence*," remain, as the newspapers say, "involved in impenetrable mystery!"

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

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THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with several fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulminary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respect yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JON'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are *"Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulminary Balsom," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulminary Balsam.'

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, SouthParis; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster, Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

Buckfield High School & Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL, *Principal.*

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the last day of February, and continue eleven weeks. To those acquainted with the features of this School, and its success during the past year, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is to be conducted by the same Principal aided by competent assistants both in the male and female departments.

The same practical features of the School will be continued, with a view to qualify Teachers,—to draw attention to the resources and interests of the State,—to encourage productive industry, and prepare those who seek instruction here for the duties of common life. Greater prominence will be given to the female department, and increased facilities afforded to those who are pursuing the study of languages preparatory to entering College.

Tuition per term, *(payable in advance,)* for common English branches $3,00

Higher English branches or languages 4,00

For less time than a term the tuition is from thirty to forty cents per week. Contingent expenses for the term 25 cents. Board in good families per week from $1,25, to $150. Per Order of the Directors.

Buckfield, Jan. 20, 1842. 1tf37

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.

Portland, June 21, 1840. tf 13

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALL-WOOL SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

STRAWS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. all the right which Hermon Proctor has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, to wit:—A certain tract of land lying in Sumner in said County, beginning at the *South West corner of Lot No 8, in the 4th Range of Lots in said Sumner, thence East till it comes within 72 rods of the South East corner of said Lot, thence North until it comes within 15 rods and a half of the North line of said Lot, thence West to the West line of said Lot, thence South to the bound first mentioned.*

The above premises are mortgaged severally to Charles Ryerson, Robert Skillins, and Cushman Ryerson, the amounts and conditions of each mortgage to be made known at the time and place of sale.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sheriff.

Paris, January 22, 1842. 3 38

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JACOB EVANS,

late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that said Commissioners will be in session to discharge the duties of their appointment, aforesaid, at the Office of Edward L. Osgood, in said Fryeburg, on the last Saturdays of February, May, June and July next.

STEPHEN CHASE, } *Com'rs.*
EDWARD L. OSGOOD, }

Fryeburg, January 18th, 1842. 3 38

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on account are informed that his Books are left in L Stowell's Office for settlement and collection; if paid before the middle of February next, they will be subject to no costs.

Paris, Jan. 19, 1842.—28 ELI HOWE.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of HANNAH WARREN, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, for a license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Adm'rx give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38* A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of GEORGE G. BRAGG, Administrator of the estate of Ingalls Bragg, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON petition of LEVI P. SAWYER Administrator of the estate of John C. Lord, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts with incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissione to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842, by adjournment.

YOUR memorialists would represent that they reside in the Western part of Township No. 2, in said County, and having learnt that a petition was pending before your Honors' Court to organize the Inhabitants into a Plantation—We, your Petitioners, would respectfully remonstrate against being organized with the petitioners aforesaid: Because it would compel your petitioners to travel from fifteen to twenty miles, either through the towns of Rumford or Woodstock, to attend all & every Plantation meeting to cast their votes for plantation or Government Officers, as there can be no communication between the two settlements, as a large mountain passes through and across said Plantation from the North line of Woodstock to the South line of Rumford, rendering it impracticable to open any road for the accommodation of the two settlements to meet together; because it would make the Highway taxes of the two settlements unequal and oppressive, as the road in the Western part is now made and easily kept in repair, whereas the road through the Easterly part is new and of great length, and will be expensive. Your petitioners would have to pay money or be compelled to travel from fifteen to twenty miles to work out their highway taxes. Wherefore we pray your Honors to divide said Township into two Plantations, agreeably to the following bounds, to wit:—Beginning on the North line of Woodstock between Lots No. 42, 43, in said plantation and thence running Northerly between Lots No. 80, 83, 81, 82, across Township and on the east side of land owned by Stephen G. Stevens to the South line of Rumford, and organize the territory laying West of said line into a Plantation; and likewise to organize the territory laying East of said line into another Plantation, together with the Inhabitants thereon. We do most respectfully pray the Court to our their situation into sober consideration and grant us such relief as you in your sound discretion shall think right and just—and in duty bound will ever pray,

AMASA H. MERRILL & 33 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on Friday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842, by adjournment.

UPON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice of the same to the Inhabitants of said Township Number Two, and to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively—likewise by posting up like copies in three public places in said township Number Two, the last of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted two weeks, at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, within and for said County, by adjournment, on the last Tuesday of April next, that they may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w37 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of PHILLIP HUNT, Administrator of the estate of James P. R. S. Hunt, late of Chatham, in the county of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, for a license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased in said Fryeburg for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD CLEMENT,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to IRA TOWLE.

Fryeburg, Jan. 18, 1842. 3*38

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JONATHAN H. WARD,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, decease'd, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWARD WESTON.

Fryeburg, Jan. 18th, 1842. 3*38

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM S. COOLBROTH,

late of Porter, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS CHICK.

Porter, Jan. 18th, 1842. *3w38.

THE subscriber gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL CLEMENT,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to IRA TOWLE.

Fryeburg, Jan. 18, 1842. *3w38

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

MOSES PALMER,

late of Hiram, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CHARITY PALMER. NATHAN PALMER.

Hiram, Jan. 18th, 1842. 3*38

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON petition of WILLIAM RUSS, Administrator of the estate of Gilman Rowe, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for a license to sell and convey the whole of said deceased's interest in any real estate, for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

3w37 A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABIEZER WAKEFIELD,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ASA S. HOWARD.

Nov, 30th, 1841. 3*37

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines connected from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PERGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, *"Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania."*

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Clark Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSpisoreply 18

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CYRUS KEEN,

late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that said Commissioners will be in session, to discharge the duties of their appointment aforesaid, at the office of Stephen Emery & Son, in Paris, on the first Saturdays of March and July next. STEPHEN EMERY, } Com'rs.
JAMES HERSEY, Jr., }

Paris, Jan, 4, 1842. 3 37

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

JOHN L. HOLT, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Ephraim Holt late of Bethel, deceased, having presented the same for probate,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w37 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

Notice.

IMPOUNDED this day by Alvarado Hayford, 2 Cows, one of a light red color with a line back, and one of a red color. The same having been taken up in the Highway at Canton running at large, contrary to the Statute in such case made and provided The owner or owners of the same are hereby requested and notified to pay the legal charges upon the same and take them away.

AMOS LINDSEY, Pound keeper of Canton.

Canton, Jan 14, 1842. 3 37

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by C. J. ORDWAY.

Norway Village, Nov. 23d, 1841. isep4w20

Dr. T. H. Brown, SURGEON DENTIST, PARIS HILL.

JEW DAVIDS' OR Hebrew Plaster!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliarary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster,* and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health become dermanently reinstated. Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, nervous teethache, pain in the Side, Hip, Back and Limbs, Scrofulous humors, Knots, Worms, White swelling, Hard tumors, Stiff Joints, Ague cakes, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of this plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and lung affections, in their primary stages—it arrests inflamation by producing a copious perspiration.—It should be without it.

No Physician of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.,* General Agents.

Rochester, N. Y. State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS,* Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co., Buckfield; W. H. Bretun, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Fessenden, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply2

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of Jan., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CYRUS THOMPSON, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Tilson, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate—

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w37 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of Jan., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HART PHILLIPS JONES, named Executor of the last Will and Testament of Hira Jones, late of Turner, in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate—

Ordered,—

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of Jan., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOSIAH BUDLEY, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Simeon Fuller, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w37 Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of ASAPH KITTREDGE, Administrator of the estate of Antepass Durell, late of Woodstock, in said county, for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, held in mortgage, and seizin and possession thereof being had for breach of the condition thereof, as may be necessary for payment of said deceased's first debts, incidental expenses of sale, and charges of administration:

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

3w37 A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

CALEB BLAKE, Administrator of the estate of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w37 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

A. B. BLAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SHELBURN, N. H.

WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Oxford, (Me.) and Coos, New Hampshire.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.

Oxford Democrat

No. 40, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, February 8, 1842. Old Series. No. 51, Vol. 8.

POETRY.

From the Brother Jonathan.

AMBITION.

BY WALTER WHITMAN.

One day, an obscure youth, a wanderer,
Known but to few, lay musing with himself
About the chances of his future life.
In that youth's heart, there dwelt the coal Ambition,
Burning and glowing; and he asked himself,
"Shall I, in time to come, be great and famed?"
Now soon an answer wild and mystical
Seemed to sound forth from out the depths of air;
And to the gazer's eye appeared a shape
Like one as of a cloud—and thus it spoke:

"O, many a panting, noble heart
Cherishes in its deep recess
The hope to win renown o'er earth
From Glory's prized caress.

"And some will win that envied goal,
And have their deeds known far and wide;
And some—by far the most—will sink
Down in oblivion's tide.

"But *thou*, who visions bright dost cull
From the imagination's store,
With dreams, such as the youthful dream
Of grandeur, love, and power,

"Fanciest that thou shalt build a name
And come to have the nations know
What conscious might dwells in the brain
That throbs beneath that brow?

"And see thick countless ranks of men
Fix upon *thee* their reverend gaze—
And listen to the plaudits loud
To *thee* that thousands raise?

"Weak, childish soul! the very place
That pride has made for folly's rest;
What thoughts, with vanity all rife,
Fill up thy heaving breast!

"At night, go view the solemn stars
Those wheeling worlds thro' time the same—
How puny seem the widest power,
The proudest mortal name!

"Think too, that all, lowly and rich,
Dull idiot mind and teeming sense,
Alike must sleep the endless sleep,
A hundred seasons hence.

"So, frail one, never more repine,
Though thou livest on obscure, unknown;
Though after death unsought may be
Thy markless resting stone."

And as these accents dropped in the youth's ears,
He felt him sick at heart; for many a month
His fancy had amused and charmed itself
With lofty aspirations, visions fair
Of what he *might be*. And it pierced him sore
To have his airy castles thus dashed down.

Weep not for those whose race is run,—
Their prize is gain'd, their toil is past;
To them the power of grief is done,
And misery's storm has frown'd its last!
They sleep in Christ the sleep of peace,
Unflush'd by dreams of earthly sorrow,
Till earthly days and nights shall cease,
Before a bright and glorious morrow!

POPULAR TALES.

From the Knickerbocker.

The Great Self-Regulating Steam-Balloon.

Race with the winds impetuous o'er the sky,
Teach birds by steam a modern way to fly.

The world teems with deception. From the time that Satan consummated the humbug recorded by Milton, in the ninth book of Paradise Lost, down to the forty-first year of the nineteenth century, the page of history presents one long series of perversions of truth to sinister purposes; some of such unprecedented audacity and magnitude, that at the record mankind shudder; and others so shallow and clumsy, that it would require a pretty large assortment to form a circumstance. But the small must be taken with the large.

Among the many panics incident to a mercantile life, none are more startling, or occasion more sudden quaking and trembling, than the unexpected explosion of some great speculative scheme. The unlucky wight who has had the misfortune to be "bitten," makes up his mind that he is irretrievably ruined; talks of gunpowder and suicide; and denounces the whole concern as a downright swindling machine; while others, who may be fortunate enough to possess no stock, tremble for the credit of the community. Business of all kinds stagnates; each loses for the time all confidence in the other, and every one is possessed with the idea that all with whom he deals are bent upon cheating him; England has been convulsed with the effect of its South Sea Bubble, and the throne of France itself trembled at the Mississippi Scheme. Historians have recorded the details of these famous money-making projects, and have related their speedy downfall, but while these two cases of unprecedented humbug stand isolated upon the chronicles of bygone times, no pen has, until now, dared to trace the rise and progress of another speculation, scarcely less extensive in its operations than either of the others, and equally disastrous and astounding in its explosion.

The Great Self-Regulating Steam-Balloon Bubble was a vast chimera, which at one time so inflated the brains of the inhabitants of "all down East" with the idea that every living thing was sure to make its eternal fortune, that when they began to open their eyes and look about them, when the concern grew into disrepute, they found to their great dismay, that in their over-anxious desire to "make money," they had overlooked every thing else, even the tilling of the ground. Mr. Jeremiah Dux, the originator of this noted speculation, was a perfect anamoly, and withal a cosmopolite, in the literal sense of the term. Although a Yankee born, he owned no particular spot in all New England as his home, but was continually shifting his quarters, like a wandering Arab. From his earliest youth he had been made to understand, that "the world owed him a living," and that he must get it out of it; honestly if possible, but at all events some how or other. Having imbibed it in infancy, it naturally grew with his growth; and when arrived at that period which has been designated the "years of discretion," it becomes the pivot upon which every event of his life revolved; the main spring and regulator of all minor actions.

Mr. Dux was a decided *Yankee genius*. He was continually racking his brain to discover some new invention, for which he might obtain the right of monopoly. The back room of the little house which he occupied, and which he had converted into a work-shop, was crowded with his patent machines, models, and "improvements." Improved coffee-mills, rat-traps, half a dozen different kinds of perpetual motion machines, models of hanging bridges, steam engines, horse-boats, horse shoes, corn-grinders, "patent self-acting horse persuaders," and a thousand other half-completed plans, all prepared for patents, were mingled in inextricable confusion.

"Away down East," in the State of Maine, buried in the deep wilderness of pine trees and timber, once stood a small but thriving village, known upon the maps as Pocahontasville; cut off as it were from the rest of the world by its secluded situation, it being full forty miles from any other town or village, and by the almost impregnable defence with which Nature had surrounded it, in the shape of bogs and morasses; but notwithstanding the inhabitants were thus left entirely to themselves for amusement and instruction, they were undoubtedly a happier people than those of any other town in Maine. And although it might seem, by its solitary and almost unattainable position, that the most indefatigable land surveyor or speculator, (although the latter is supposed to be possessed of the gift of observation to such a degree as to enable him to discover towns and cities where there really never was any,) would be puzzled to find it, unless guided directly to it, it was not unknown in the sea-board towns. The whole country, for a hundred miles round, was entirely dependent upon this little place for its thanksgiving pumpkins and squashes, and many other little articles of essential importance to the comforts of housekeepers. The male portion of the community, beside raising pigs, pumpkins, and potatoes for the neighboring markets, when not otherwise engaged, were continually seeking how they might honestly increase their profits, and at the same time confer benefits upon themselves and—their neighbors. It required but little tuition and small practice, to impart to all who felt disposed, the art of manufacturing broom and axe handles, tubs, buckets and wooden ware, of every description; and each article being stamped with the maker's name and residence, by a large iron burner, the little town of Pocahontasville soon obtained the celebrity not only of raising the fattest pigs, the largest pumpkins, the finest potatoes, and the prettiest girls, but of making the best wooden ware, woollen stockings, shirts, and drawers, in North America. Mr. Dux had been born and "raised" in this place, and he determined that it should be the theatre wherein should be acted that "grand movement," which was to make every body's fortune.

One fine afternoon in September, Mr. Dux, having been actively but unsuccessfully engaged for several hours, in an attempt to improve upon a new-fashioned warming-pan, for which a neighbor had recently obtained a patent, placed his hat on his head, with a sudden jerk, and walked hurriedly down to the Black Bull Tavern. His arms were buried to the elbows in his capacious pockets, his eyes fixed upon the ground, and his brain revolving a thousand schemes for money-making, or adding one more to his already long list of patents.

"Let me see!" he cogitated; "what *else* is there that I can turn, in my way? I reckon I've worked up e'en-a'most every thing, 'cept chain lightning, or perpetual motion. Steam-engine patents has got to be a dreadful drog; and as to horse-boats, they aint wo'th makin'. If it was in the dead o' winter now, I'd have a new warmin'-pan, that should heat itself by steam, and then cool off so gradual, that there wouldn't be no kind o' danger of its bu'stin' its b'iler. That would cut out Hodges' patent all hollow!"

Here Mr. Dux's argument was suddenly broken off by his bringing up against one of the pillars of the portico of the "Black Bull," which in his deep abstraction had entirely escaped his observation. A host of little suns and moons danced for a few seconds before his eyes; but recovering presently from its effects, he entered the house. Having called for a stiff glass of brandy-and-water and a "long nine," he took possession of the latest metropolitan newspaper, and seated himself in a large stuffed rocking-chair, which stood in the corner, with his feet cocked upon the table.—The brandy remained untouched; the cigar unsmoked, rested by its side; for Mr. Dux appeared to have discovered something so extremely interesting, in the columns of the paper he was perusing, as entirely to absorb his attention. And such was the fact. During the short time he had occupied that chair, his mind had conceived and matured an unequalled project. No one, looking merely at his clumsy and ill-proportioned figure, and his still more unsightly and awkward position, would have dreamed, that beneath that old and greasy hat, enclosed within a bullet-shaped head, a MIND was working which was destined to fill whole nations with wonder.

As Mr. Dux spread open the mammoth sheet, his eyes had fallen upon a large coarsely-executed wood-cut, which, with the aid of an advertisement beneath, was intended to notify the world, that on a certain day, if nothing prevented, "Mr. P. Hazardous Risky would ascend as near to the skies as he could get, in his beautiful parti-colored balloon Columbus, manufactured expressly for him, and to be used on this occasion only." It was Mr. Dux's invariable custom, whenever he heard or read of any thing new, to ask himself the question, "Can I improve it any?" In this case, while his mind was preparing an answer, his observant eyes, which never in his waking moments rested for a second's space, fell upon the wood-cut and advertisment of the "Maine and Georgia Destruction Railroad Company."

Like as the flash is envolved, when during a thunder storm one cloud rushes into the embrace of another, so two ideas in Mr. Dux's brain encountered each other, and concentrated their respective proprieties in one grand focus. A self-regulating steam-ballon, with a train of safety-valves, pistons, "and all complete;" its flags and streamers flying, and its decorations flashing in the sun; its band of music and shrill steam-whistle; its steam-pipes; chimnies, and air-paddles; all stood before him, an embodied reality. So pleasing was the vision, that he remained in a deep reverie, gazing fixedly at the two cuts of the balloon and rail-road cars, which were placed juxtaposition, until the voice of the landlord sounded in his ears, requesting him to "drink down the brandy, as he wanted to wash the tumbler." Mr. Dux mechanically did as he was desired; and paying for the liquor, left the house to return home. He was well aware that the success of his scheme depended in a great measure upon the amount of stock which would be taken up; for Fancy had already granted him an act of incorporation; but he had determined that whether success crowned his efforts or not, he would "make a spec out of it, *any how*."

So judiciously did Mr. Dux set himself to work, and so completely did he envelope all his actions in a thick web of mystery, that in less than a week he had completely stimulated the curiosity of every human being in Pocahontasville. Having decided what course to pursue, collected all the old machinery and tools he could find, and displayed them ostentatiously in front of his work-shop, where they remained for a day or two, the wonder of all who saw them. This feint having worked to his satisfaction, he at daybreak the next morning knocked loudly and repeatedly at the door of the village Deacon, who had an old barn to let, in a remote quarter of the place. Mr. Dux was perfectly aware that he had timed his visit well, as the Deacon was not out of bed, and it was his object to make as much noise as possible, in order to arouse the attention of his neighbors, and give them an idea of the importance of his business; at the same time, maintaing a show of great secrecy, that the little insight which he permitted, might stimulate a desire to know more.

It was full ten minutes before the Deacon was awakened from his slumbers, and he required as much more time to recover the use of his faculties; and even then he contitnued to be some minutes, undecided whether to answer the summons or not. During this time, however, Mr. Dux was by no means idle. He continued steadily plying the knocker, until at last the Deacon, in absolute despair of retaining further repose, hopped out of bed in a towering passion with a somewhat un-deacon like denunciation, upon his tongue, and thrust his night-capped head out of the window. Every door and window in the neighborhood was wide open and ears close by them open quite as wide, curious for an explanation of this unusual disturbance.

"Hallo!—I say, down there!" shouted the Deacon, as if through a speaking trumpet, for he had once belonged to the Pocahontasville fire department; "hallo! what's the matter? What the dev— I say, what's all this row about? Is the town a-fire, and the engine broke down? or is" ——

"Good morning, Deacon Hobbs!" interrupted Mr. Dux, in quite a loud voice, without paying the slightest attention to these reiterated inquiries; "how's your wife and family?—pretty well?"

"What do you want of me, at this time in the morning?" continued the Deacon, "speak quick, man; I'm half freezin' while you're talkin'."

"Well—I don't know," slowly replied Dux; "I heerd you'd got a barn to let down town, and I thought pr'aps if you didn't calculate to get a thousand dollars a year for it, like enough I'd hire it, maybe."

It would be difficult to describe the appearance of the Deacon, as he listened to these words.—Surprise, anger, and rage, were alternately depicted in his countenance. To be drummed out of bed at such an hour, on a cold morning, merely to answer a few questions touching the hire of an old barn that was hardly fit for fire-wood! It was outrageous! Dux meantime stood leaning against the door post, with his arms folded patiently awaiting an answer.

"Is that all you wanted of me?" demanded the Deacon.

"Well, Deacon, I calculate it is."

"Then let me tell you, you're an impudent —"

"Hold on there, Deacon; no callin' o' names if you please. Folks that lies in glass houses shouldn't throw stuns. If you don't *want* to let that darn'd old rickety barn o' yourn for a good round price, jest shet up. Enough said. Good mornin' to you, Deacon."

Dux turned away, and the Deacon half closed the window; but his avarice got the better of his wrath, and he called after him to return.

"Just stop a moment, till I can put something on, and I'll be down to see you," said he, as Dux returned to the door. The Deacon was presently on his way to the door, half dressed, and putting on his vest and coat as he came down stairs. Dux observed the young and old, the far and near, were at the street windows, and on the tip-toe of expectation.

"Good mornin' Deacon!" repeated Dux, shaking his hand heartily. "How's your wife and ——"

"You said that once afore, Dux," interrupted the Deacon; "now let's proceed to business."

"Well, but Deacon, you didn't answer me," replied Dux; "hows'ever, ta'nt no matter; let's to business, as you say. I've hearn tell that how you've got a barn to let," said he, raising his voice to the highest pitch.

"Well so I have, if I could find a good man like you to take it off my hands. But then you needn't holler quite so loud; I ain't deaf."

"Well, what do you tax for that 'ere barn?—Now take care what you say; for if its too much accordin' to my notion o' things in general, I'm off."

"Well, Dux, you may have it at the rate of forty dollars a month. That's amazin' cheap."

"Forty dollars!" exclaimed Dux, echoing the Deacon's words. "Forty little devils! I tell you what, Deacon, you must take less. Now try."

"Not a mill."

"Deacon, that's an *awful* price, but I guess I won't stand about it. Are you sartin its all tight? No cracks or knotholes that any one can peep through?"

"You must take it, Dux, just as it is; I don't warrant it in the least," said the Deacon.

"I s'pose, Deacon, if I should want to take the roof off, I can, by payin' for puttin' it on ag'in?"

"Take the roof off, Dux!" echoed the Deacon in astonishment; "why what on 'arth do you want to take the roof off for?"

"That's none o' *your* bread and butter; I'll pay all damages," answered Dux. "But you must take a little less; say thirty-nine dollars and a half ——"

"No."

"We'll split the difference, and call it seventy-five cents."

"Not a cent less"

"Well, you're a terrible hard customer, you are Deacon. Wouldn't you take pay in Steam-Ingine-Balloon Stock?"

"In *what?*"

"In Steam-In—— but no matter; I forgot myself," exclaimed Dux, musing, as though he had unconsciously revealed more than he had intended.

"Good morning, deacon; the barn's mine.—I'll pay you the cash."

"Here, stop; what kind o" stock was that?"

"Nothin', Deacon, nothin'; I'm in a 'mazin' hurry. Good mornin'!"

The Deacon remained for a few moments rooted to the spot, gazing after the receding figure of Dux; then with the air of one endeavoring, but in vain, to comprehend something very mysterious, he entered the house, and shortly after the doors and windows in the neighborhood were all closed; and the listeners resumed their customary occupations.

"Thus far we run before the wind."

Mr. Dux might have said, but he was ignorant of even the slightest scrap of poetry.

Having hired the barn, and made an ostentatious display of boarding over knot-holes and cracks, and puttying up crevices, he painted or rather chalked upon the door, in letters of rambling proportions: "No admittance except on Business: All visitors requested to knock."—To make the matter doubly sure, he hired a huge mastiff of one of the inhabitants, and chained him in front of the door.

His next movement was to purchase an old copper boiler, once the property of the distillery, which had for a long time been condemned as utterly worthless. Having engaged a teamster to cart it slowly through the principal street, with a still worm twisting itself mysteriously out of one end, he gave him secret directions so to contrive it that his cart should break down in the most populous part of the street, promising him ample remuneration for all damages. He had the satisfaction of seeing the whole *ruse* performed exactly as he desired. Trifling as these little things may appear, they had not been executed without a motive. Dux soon found that he had not miscalculated a single figure. Such an extraordinary proceeding could not fail to attract attention; and it was but a very few days, before the whole population of Pocahontasville, men, women, and children, were all striving to discover what new project Mr. Dux had on foot: that it was something of great magnitude, no one pretended to doubt; for he had long enjoyed the reputation of not only of being the shrewdest fellow in the whole village, but one whose schemes and projects were as magnificent and extensive—as his failures were generally tremendous smashes.

At length, so universal was the desire to fathom the mystery, that it even took possession of the deacon; who on pretext of wishing to ascertain whether the barn needed any repairs, took a walk that way during the afternoon. But he was content to make a precipitate retreat, without propounding a single enquiry; for having knocked repeatedly without answer, he raised his eyes, and then made a sudden spring backward; for he perceived the barrel of old ducking-piece protruding from a knot-hole immediately over the door, muzzle about six inches from his head; while a voice from within exclaimed in no dulcet tones: "Make off with ye, darned quick, if you don't want to be blowed to thunder."

The next morning a new wonder took possession of the people. During the night the roof of the barn had been removed, and in its place they could just perceive the upper surface of what appeared to be an exceedingly large circular body. The climax was now attained. Curiosity had reached its highest altitude; and the observing mind of Dux could not fail to perceive that matters were fully ripe. He accordingly resolved upon announcing his scheme to the public.

In the columns of the "Pocahohtasville Broad Banner of Liberty" of the next morning, appeared a flaming advertisement, announcing "to the enlightened inhabitants" of the place, that having at an enormous expense completed his arrangements, and taken out a patent, Mr. Jeremiah Dux had opened books for the stock of a new company to be incorporated under the name of the "Grand North American Self-Regulating Steam-Balloon Company."

The news occasioned a greater excitement than was known to "the oldest inhabitant." In less than an hour after the issue of the paper, the old barn was thronged by a prodigious crowd; all were anxious to have something to do with the speculation that was to create fortunes out of nothing. There was infinite fighting and kicking, and screaming, jostling, and pushing, around the door, until Mr. Dux announced in a squeaking voice, which sounded amidst the boisterous commotion like a boatswain's whistle piping all hands in a hurricane, that the original stock was all taken up; but he added, that for the express accommodation of the public, he would go to work and manufacture enough to supply all demands; and he begged the crowd of gaping listeners bear in mind that "there wa'nt no other place on the face of the globed airth, that he would do it for." So saying, he closed the shutter of the barn-window, through which all the business had been transacted. A series of bickering controversies now ensued without, between those who had succeeded in obtaining stock, and those who had not.

The next movement of Dux was to call upon the selectmen, who had dipped in his scheme pretty extensively, for funds to prosecute his plan, assuring them, that on or before the first of December, only a month or two, they would be completed. Having obtained this, and received the cash for his stock, he gave out that he was busy with his machine, which certainly would be finished at the time appointed. It was, however, but a week or two, before he made another demand upon the selectmen for money, which after a little hesitation was granted.

But matters were rapidly approaching a crisis. Whether the inhabitants of the village had diminished confidence in the scheme, or whether they had begun to doubt Dux's honesty, I know not, but certain it is, he was watched with the utmost vigilance. Every action was reported and commented upon, and every word he uttered formed the subject of serious debate. Things remained in this state until one day, about a week before the appointed time for the completion of the balloon, when the scheme received its death blow. Dux had demanded more money, and had been refused. In return, he had addressed a letter to the honorable body of selectmen, the contents of which were deemed of so much importance, that public notice was given by means of placards and the town crier, calling upon all the stockholders to meet at eleven o'clock that evening, at the Black Bull Tavern, on business of importance.

Long before the appointed time, the tavern was surrounded by clamorous crowds; some who owned stock and some who did not; one portion coming with fear and trembling, to find out the cause of this unusual call, and the other ready to laugh and jeer at any misfortune that might befall the scheme. Shouts and huzzas, groans and cheers, rent the air. The door was banged and re-banged;—windows were broken, and all the signs of a miniature riot began to develope themselves. The door was at length opened, and the room was filled in an instant; but the confusion was by no means abated. Those outside who had endeavored to get in, now seemed determined that those within should be no better off than themselves, and accordingly filled the air, for a great distance round, with piercing cries, whistles, cat-calls, and the various other noises by which the feelings of mobs are generally expressed.

The chairman at length opened the meeting, and restored order. He then explained the object of assembling. Dux wanted more money: the town was poor; had supplied him with as much as they could spare; and were determined that they'd "see him to Jerico" before they would give him any more. He must, however, have money, or they would in all proability loose what they had already advanced; and he begged leave of the honorable company the privilege of reading a letter, which had been received that day:

"*To the Selectmen of Pocahontasville:*

"Gentlemen: I received your answer to day and don't like it. I must have more money, or else my name is Walker. If I don't receive the sum I named to-morrow, I'll smash my balloon, and clear out with what I've already got.

"Yours,

"Jeremiah Dux."

"Now gentlemen," said the chairman, as he concluded, "you see what a pretty fix we're in. More money must be raised to keep him in tow or those who are interested in this scheme must abide the consequences—that's all. Now gentlemen, taking all things into consideration—that we have no surplus revenue—I have come to the conclusion to submit this proposition. You are aware that thanksgiving will be along in about a month, and I therefore propose, that Mr. Dux be granted the entire right to vend pumpkins and squashes in this village, from this time until Christmas. Gentlemen, what say you? Shall I put it to vote? Hesitate not; something must be done to raise money, for we're all ashore. Is the motion seconded?"

As the chairman "paused for a reply," one simultaneous murmur of indignation arose from the assemblage. It was carrying the joke rather too far. They could bear to be cheated in every form; to be gulled by every new humbug, seven times a week; and to be imposed upon at all hours of the day; but to be made to pay a tax of obtaining their anniversary pumpkins and squashes, *that* was a thing which no Yankee could endure. All who listened to the worthy selectmen's proposition, were not slow in expressing their feelings upon the subject.

"Where's Dux? Tar and feathers!" cried one.

"Ride him on a rail!" shouted another.

"Hang him!" said a third.

"Burn him!" "Shoot him!"

"I move, gentlemen," squeaked a diminutive tailor, "that Mr. Dux be indicted by the grand jury for swindling, and that——"

A roar of laughter, which at that moment interrupted the speaker, so abashed him, that he was forced to close.

"Bring Dux here and *we'll* try him!" shouted one.

"Hobb's barn!" echoed a deep sonorous voice in the crowd.

Instantly the room was deserted.—With loud menacing shouts, they rushed to the barn. The door was locked. In a twinkling it was burst from its hinges, and the crowd poured in like a turbulent river escaped from its embankments, with threats and imprecations ringing from their lips.

The barn was as empty as a miser's garret,—and Dux was among the missing; and from that day to this, his whole proceedings, his strange departure, and "*unaccountable absence*," remain, as the newspapers say, "involved in impenetrable mystery!"

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1842.

Petitions, Orders, &c., from the House, disposed of in concurrence.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prison, which was referred to the Committee on the States Prison, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Petitions from the House were presented and referred in concurrence.

Order from the House were presented the Joint Standing Committee on Indian affairs, to enquire into the expediency of amending the 27th sect. of the 15th chapter of Revised Statutes, so that the Passamaquoddy Indians shall receive $500 in provisions, instead of clothing, as at present provided.

And that said Committee enquire into the expedience of authorizing the agent of said tribe, to appoint a deputy near the Indian townships, for the protection of their timber, and the same were passed in concurrence.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Petitions and orders from the House came up, and were referred in concurrence.

Mr. Barnard, of Oxford, from the Committee on State Roads, reported a Resolve providing for the repair of the State Road from Wilton to Moosehead Lake, upon certain conditions—which was read once and to-morrow assigned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Smith, of Somerset, presented the petition of Albert Moore and 30 others, members of the Democratic party, praying for the election of County Officers—which was referred to the Committee on the County Officer bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported a Bill giving the Exchange Bank further time to close its affairs, which was read once and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. Otis, from the Committee on Interior Waters, reported that the Petition of O. Brown et al, for an incorportation with power to control the water in Moose Pond in Waterford, be referred to the next Legislature.

Report of the Committee on Senatorial apportionment came from the House, and after some discussion, the same was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Smart, who desired a little time to express his views upon the subject.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Read once and to-morrow assigned—Bills; to incorporate the Waterville Academy; to incorporate the East Bethel Bridge Company.

Mr. Parris offered the following order, Ordered, That the Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court be requested to communicate to the Senate their opinions in writing, upon the following questions:—

1st. Did the Legislature of 1841, in forming a District for the choice of Senators by the addition to the County of Oxford of portions of other Counties, viz: the Counties of York, Cumberland and Franklin, conform "as near as may be" to County lines according to the true meaning and intent of the Constitution?

2d. Was it competent for the Legislature of 1841 in forming the Counties of Kennebec and Waldo in Districts for the choice of Senators, to form one District by the addition of a part of Waldo County to the County of Kennebec—and one District out of the remainder of Waldo Co. when by the addition of a *smaller* part of the County of Kennebec to the County of Waldo one District could have been formed out of the County of Waldo and the part of the County of Kennebec so added, and another District out of the remainder of Kennebec County, and the apportionment of Senators would have been equally proportioned to the number of inhabitants?

3d. Can the Legislature in apportioning the State for the choice of Representatives deprive any town of the right of represenation in each and every year, which does not determine against a classification with any other towns, and which does not apply for a separate assignment of its right of representation for the portion of the time to which its population entitles it?

4th. The apportioment for the choice of Representatives made in 1841 being only for one year, under the provision of the Constitution, which directs that when the number of the House reaches 200 it shall be by the next Legislature, either increased or diminished as the people may require—Was it competent for the Legislature of 1841 in apportioning for the choice of Representatives, to exclude any town from a voice in the Legislature of 1842, whether by its corporate powers it did or did not apply for a separate assignment of its right of representation?

5th. Was it competent for the Legislature of 1841 in apportioning for choice of Representatives to exclude from a voice in the Legislature of 1842 the town of Buckfield in the County of Oxford which contains by the Census of 1840 more than 1,500 inhabitants, which did not determine against a classification with other towns, and which did not apply for a seperate assignment of its right of representation for the proportion of time which its population entitles it?

And whereas certain towns which did not determine against a classification with other towns, or apply for a seperate assignment of their right of representation, were by the apportionment of 1841 not allowed a Representative themselves, or classed with other towns, but entirely excluded from a represention in certain years, and particularly from a Representative to the present House of Representative—Is it competent for the present Legislature to assess a tax upon such towns?

Mr. Eastman moved to amend the same by striking out all af the third question. And after some discussion by Messrs. Eastman and Parris, the question upon the amendment was taken.—The yeas and nays being ordered were as follows: Yeas 5, Nays 22. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Easman then offered the following amendment:—

To insert between the 2d and 3d questions—"If the answers to the foregoing questions be in the negative—Has the present Legislature a constitutional power to make a new division of the State into districts for the choice of Senators, or to make any alteration of the several Senatorial districts as then established?"

Which amendment was adopted. And the question being upon the passage of the Order, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the same was passed by a unanimous vote—28 Senators voting. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Pembroke, Ordered, That the Committe on Indian Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediencey of amending the 27th sect. of the 15th chapter of the Revised Statutes, so that the Passamaquoddy Indians shall receive five hundred dollars in provisions instead of clothing, as at present provided.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Poland, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Resolve and amendment in relation to the contested seats of Messrs. Perry of Oxford, Prince of Buckfield, and Gibson of Denmark.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, moved that the House now resolve itself into the Committee of the whole, on the subject—which motion was agreed to, and the House then went into Committee of the whole.

Mr. Otis in the Chair.

Mr. Prince, of Buckfield, resumed and concluded his remarks in support of his claim to a seat.

Mr. Andrews, of Turner, then addressed the Committee in opposition to the Resolve, and in defence of the right of the above named gentlemen to seats on this floor. Mr. A. without concluding, gave way to

Mr. Sewall, of Oldtown, on whose motion the Committee rose, reported progress to the House, and asked and obtained leave to sit again. Adj.

MONDAY, Jan. 13.

On motion of Mr. Lyman, of Lubec, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of so far amending the present law relative to the collection of taxes in the several school districts in this State, as to allow the inhabitants thereof, the privilege of choosing their own collectors whenever they may be assessed for the erection, repairs or purchase of school houses.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the Resolve, (and amendment,) declaring Messrs. Perry of Oxford, Prince of Buckfield, and Gibson of Denmark, not entitled to seats as Representatives. Mr. Otis, of St. George in the Chair.

Mr. Andrews resumed and concluded his remarks, in support of the rights of those gentlemen to seats.

Mr. Washburn, of Orono, replied to Mr. A. and spoke against claims of the above named gentlemen to seats on this floor.

Mr. Dickinson, of Prospect, replied to some observations of the two gentlemen who preceded him, and sustained the reasoning and conclusion of the Report of the Committee on elections upon this case.

Mr Morse, of Bath, made some remarks in opposition to the amendments and in favor of the Resolution.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Poland, the Committee then rose, reported the subject to the House, and were discharged from its further consideration.

The question being on the preamble offered by Mr. Smith, of Warren, as an amendment to the resolution,

Mr. Cony, of Augusta, moved to amend the preamble, by striking out all after the first clause; which was agreed to, yeas 99, nays 48.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, said that the House, by the adoption of the amendment, had got itself into a fix. Now the preamble, (if adopted,) and the resolution would read—"whereas, the apportionment of 1841, was unconstitutional, *therefore*, resolved that the individuals in question, are not entitled to seats," &c.

Mr. McDonald moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting Mr. Cony's amendment—which (after some remarks between Messrs. McDonald, Cony, Abbot of Belfast, Muzzy of Bangor, Sewall of Oldtown, and Lyman of Lubec,) prevailed—yeas 100, nays 29.

Mr. Bradbury, of Calais, (after some remarks in opposition to the preamble,) moved the previous question, which was unanimously sustained. The preamble being thus cut off, the question was then taken on the Resolution, (declaring Messrs. Perry, Prince, and Gibson, not entitled to seats,) and it passed by the following vote:—Yeas 141, Nays 17.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Petitions &c. presented and referred—of certain inhabitants of Turner, that the question may be referred to the people to change the Constitution, so that the Legislature may hold its session in the summer season.

Mr. Bragg, of Andover offered the following: Ordered, That the Committee on the Pay Roll be directed to make up the pay of John J. Perry of Oxford, Noah Prince of Buckfield, and Samuel Gibson of Denmark, for their travel and attendance as members of this House, the two former for 28 days, and the latter for 17 days attendance.

Mr. Lyman, of Lubec, opposed the order, on the ground that these gentlemen had not even *prima facia* evidence of membership.

Mr. Cony, of Augusta, moved to lay the order on the table—lost, 35 to 110.

Mr. Frye, of Bethel, had hoped that the order would have been allowed to pass *sub silentio*.—He maintained that it was usual to pay claimants to seats, when their cases were entertained by the House.

Mr. Washburn, of Orono, opposed the order, insisting that the gentlemen had no pretence of right to seats, and therefore ought not to be paid.

Mr. Abbott, of Belfast, also opposed the order.

Mr. Tibbets, of Lewiston, moved to amend the order by adding, "and make up the pay of Ebenezer Herrick as a member from Lewiston, in 1833."

Mr. Dunn, of Poland, objected to the amendment just offered, as being out of order, because it related to a subject upon which this Legislature had no power to adjudicate in this form, and he also objected to it, as an insult to the House.

The Chair decided the amendmant not in order.

Mr. Baker, of Hallowell, considered that the House had just as much right to pay Mr. Herrick for the time he spent here in 1833, while contending for a seat, as it had to pay the individuals named in the order

Mr. Morrison, of Livermore, opposed the order. He said that neither the gentlemen themselves nor their constituents, expected they would hold their seats,—that their coming down here and claiming seats, was all for humbug.

Mr. Dickerson, of Prospect, advocated the passage of the order. He contended that these individuals did bring with them *prima facia* evidence of their rights to seats—they presented certificates properly authenticated by the selectmen of their respective towns, that they had been duly elected—and being detained here, awaiting the action of the House on their cases, they ought to be paid.

Mr. Knowlton, of Liberty, was in favor of the Order. He spoke of the manner in which the towns of Oxford, &c. had been disfranchised—and maintained, that inasmuch as the House had entertained the case of these claimants, they could not avoid paying them.

Mr. Osgood, of Portland, supported the order. Mr. O. presented at large his views of the case of these individuals, both in regard to their right to seats, and their right to payment as members while in attendance. He, in conclusion, moved the following amendment:—

"*Whereas* the Legislature of 1841, improperly and tyrannically deprived the towns of Oxford, Buckfield, and Denmark, of their right of representation in this Legislature,—*And whereas*, there were reasonable grounds for said towns entertaining the belief that they were entitled to representation in this House—and for sending the persons elected by said towns to assert the rights of said towns—and to enter their solemn protest against the disfranchisement of said towns,—and whereas, this House could not admit said persons as members, without making this House consist of more than 200 members—the maximum number provided by the Constitution—therefore," &c.

Mr. Cony, of Augusta, insisted that the individuals named in the order had prima facia evidence of membership, and in support of this position, he called for and obtain the reading of a portion of the records of the House.

Mr. Tibbets, of Lewiston, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Sewall, of Oldtown, advocated both the amendment and the order.

Mr. Smith, of Warren, was in favor of the preamble as well as the order. He maintained at some length that the apportionment of last year, so far these towns were concerned, was unconstitutional—that it was a disfranchisement of the people of those towns, which this Legislature could not remedy, but by a similar infraction of that instrument. He was in favor of the preamble, because it stated fairly the reason of the action of the Legislature with reference to the question—and he was in favor of the payment of these individuals, because it was just

Mr. Otis, of St. George, took a similar view of the question. He was in favor of the preamble and the order. He moved the yeas and nays on the amendment—and they were ordered.

Mr. Morse, of Bath, replied to Mr. Smith, of Warren, in opposition to the amendment and order.

Mr. Abbott, of Belfast, could not vote to pay these individuals as members. They came in here claiming to be elected, under no law of the State, but against it. They came in, in opposition to the apportionment resolve of 1841, and so long as that resolve stood as the law of the land, they could have no pretence to seats in this House. Mr. A. further opposed the order.

Mr Lyman, of Lubec, further opposed the payment of these individuals, on similar grounds.

Mr. Frye, of Bethel, took a different view of the question. The House had detained these gentlemen here some 20 or 30 days, considering their claims—and by so doing, they held out to them the idea and expectation, that they would be paid—and justice required that they should be paid. He considered the entertainment of their cases, by the House, in the light of an implied contract that they should be paid for the time they were detained here by the action of the House.

Mr. Lyman, of Lubec, moved the previous question, and the call was sustained.

And the question—"shall the main question be now put?"—was then taken and decided in the affirmative without a count. So the preamble offered by Mr. Osgood, of Portland, was cut off.

The question on the passage of the order was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 86, nays 83.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

On motion of Mr. Frye, of Bethel, Ordered, That the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, be authorized to take from the files of the Senate, for the years 1840 and 1841, the original papers in the case of Benjamin Brown and John Needham, for compensation for injury done to their horses while in the service of the State in 1839.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, of Albany, Ordered, That the Committee on Claims be authorized to examine the accounts of the towns of Albany and Hodgdon against the State for the years 1839 and 1840, and correct any manifest errors therein.

Mr. Abbott, of Belfast, from the Committee raised under an order, directing them to inquire into the right and expediency of reapportioning the Senate, made a report declaring the apportionment of the Senate of last year, in many particulars clearly unconstitutional, accompanied by an order for the appointment of a joint select committee, to re-apportion the Senators in such of the Senatorial districts as were not constitutionally apportioned by the Resolve of 1841. Which report was accepted and the order passed.—Messrs. Abbot of Belfast, Frost of Limington, Partridge of Orland, Baker of Hallowell, Nute of Lincoln, Dunn of Poland, and Frye of Bethel, were appointed this Committee on the part of the House.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Poland, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of making alterations in the laws regulating the fees of Clerks of Courts.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, called up the following order, some days since introduced by Mr. Cogswell, of S. Berwick, and laid on the table, viz:—

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance, be directed to apportion and assess a tax of ——— dollars, upon the several counties, cities, towns and plantations in this State, with liberty to vary the same, not exceeding three per cent., in apportioning the fractional parts, upon the several cities, towns and plantations.

Mr. Otis moved to amend the order, by adding as follows: "provided, that one per cent. be assessed on each taxable poll, and the residue thereof on the taxable property within this State."—And the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cogswell, of S. Berwick, (Chairman of the Finance Committee,) moved to fill the blank in the above order, with the sum of $200,000. Mr. C. in explanation of his motion, referred the House to the Report of the State Treasurer for 1841, which exhibited an estimate of the probable wants of the Treasury for the year 1842, amounting to $329,762,08; and alluded to the following items as sufficient to cover that expenditure, to wit:—

Cash in the Treasury, by Treasurer's Report, say	$55,952
Probable receipts from Land Office and other sources,	80,000
State tax (at least)	200,000
	335,952

Mr. C. adverted to the fact that the estimate of the probable expenses or the current year, included not only all the interests upon the State debt, being $103,000, but also all that portion of the principal of the debt which would fall due the present year, being $10,230 25 cts., and recommended to the House to raise such a State tax as would keep the credit of the State of Maine where it now was, second to that of no State in the Union.

The motion to fill the blank with $200,000, was then agreed to, and the order as amended, passed.

On motion of Mr. Otis, of St. George, the bill to incorporate the Sanford Manufacturing Company, was taken up. The question pending, being on the amendment, offered by Mr. Otis, proposing to make the private property of the corporators holden for the debts of the corporation; upon which amendment, a long discussion ensued.

Messrs. Mitchell of N. Yarmouth, Washburn of Orono, Perkins of Hallowell, Muzzy of Bangor, Arnold of Augusta and Morrison of Livermore, opposed the amendment, on the usual grounds, viz: that corporations of this description are necessary to enable those of small means to compete with large capitalists; that this enables individuals by association, to do what individual efforts could not otherwise perform; that manufacturing companies ought to be fostered and encouraged, so that the citizens of the State would not be obliged to go elsewhere for their manufactured articles; that making the private property of the corporations holden for corporate debts of the company, would defeat the objects of corporations; that it would prevent capitalists in other States from investing their money in this State, as well as our own citizens etc.

Messrs. Otis of St. George, and Lyman of Lubec, advocated the amendment; insisting that it was wrong in principle to grant privileges to corporations, denied to individuals; that it was just that corporations should be made to pay their debts so long as their members were able so to do; that this restriction would operate for the benefit of community, in deterring individuals from engaging in hazardous and extravagant speculations, through incorporated companies; that those objects, which required union of effort and promised a profitable return for the investment made, would as soon be undertaken with this provision operating on the company, and those "which were merely hazards would not be undertaken," and the community thereby protected from loss etc.

Messrs. Walker of Newport, and McDonald of Limerick, were opposed to affixing the proposed amendment to the Charter of this company, and permitting all other corporations of the State, to be exempt from its operation. If it was the sense of the Legislature, that Corporations should be subjected to this provision, it should be made general—it should be made to apply to all now in existence and all hereafter created. And in order to attain this object, a bill should be presented, making the provision general in its operation and effect upon all Corporations. The former gentleman, for this purpose, moved that the Bill and amendment be laid on the table—and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, then offered the following order, which was passed:—

Ordered, That ——— be a Committee, with such as the Senate may join, to take into consideration the amendment of the general law regulating Corporations, with leave to report by bill.

And Messrs. Otis, Cony of Augusta, Lyman of Lubec, Muzzy of Bangor, Perkins of Hallowell, Dana of Fryeburg, and Pitcher of Belmont, were appointed this committee on the part of the House.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Order from the Senate for the appointment of a joint select committee to inquire when the Legislature may take a recess, was passed in concurrence; and Messrs. Walker of Newport, Bellamy of Kittery, Mitchell of N. Yarmouth, Tucker of Norway, Page of Pembroke, Nealley of Monroe, and Merrill of Hollis, were joined on the part of the House.

Mr. Sherburne, of Phillips, from the Committee on Division of towns, reported a Bill to divide the town of Minot, and to incorporate the easterly part thereof into a new town by the name of Auburn; which was read twice and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, of Wesley, the "bill to provide for the election of certain County Officers" was taken up, read twice and Wednesday next assigned for its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Frye, of Bethel, Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes (chap. 14, sect. 17) as to make the polls of alien residents of any town or plantation in this State, liable to be taxed in the same way and for the same purposes that polls of the citizens thereof are taxable.

FOXCRAFT SLATE.—We have before us a specimen of writing slate from the quarry of Mr. Benj. Leavitt, in the town of Foxcraft in this State. It exhibits fineness of grain, smoothness of surface, and lacks no quality desirable in an article of the kind. The slate quarries of Maine promise to be a source of wealth, and to add to the capacity of the State to sustain a large population. It is only necessary that the good qualities of the slate should be understood, to ensure extensive operations in mining and manufacturing it.—*Augusta Age.*

POLITICAL.

From the Augusta Age.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Persons who are by fixed principles and custom, prudent and economical in their affairs, will oftentimes under the influence of some sudden accession of fortune, become liberal and even profuse. And on the other hand, very many are reformed of spendthrift habits, by the practical admonition of wasting estates and diminishing incomes. This is the general rule, but it has exceptions. Increasing wealth is sometimes accompanied by a still increasing love for more, until prudence degenerates into penuriousness. And many a prodigal may be seen then most prodigal, when he is at the very end of his patrimony.

The administrators of the government of this country, are at this moment illustrating the exception. In less than eleven monthis they have used up every dollar left them by their predecessors, every dollar they could obtain by new and heavy taxes, and every dollar they could raise upon their credit before they ruined it; until after a short career of living from hand to mouth, they have left the Treasury at an absolute stand still, with the certainty of a debt upon it, at the end of another year of their administration, of twenty millions of dollars. Certainly it would be supposed, that they would have taken at least a breathing spell in their career, and consider to what it was inevitably and rapidly hurrying them. But they do not stop a moment, to reflect or to amend. They only grow more reckless as their affairs become more desperate. They throw away the princely revenues from the public domain. They estimate for expenditures upon a scale, as little required by the wants, as it is all adapted to the condition, of the country. To meet their appropriations for new objects, they propose no savings in the execution of old ones. We hear only of loan bills and Treasury note bills, to be followed up at last by an all comprehensive tax bill, to oppress with burdens, what little of our commerce is yet left free.

It seems scarcely possible to realize, what is yet a fact so recent, that these very men made retrenchment and reform, the chief topics of their victorious campaign of 1840. In that sign, they conquered. With such promises, and by such promises chiefly, they won the confidence of the people, stole away their hearts, and rode into power with signal triumph, over their worsted and routed adversaries. But elevated to honors, they kick down the ladder by which they ascended. Their bloated promises shrink into a most lean and lank performance. They retrench nothing and reform nothing. They only multiply offices, increase salaries, and seek out new objects upon which to lavish the treasure of the country. With a diminishing pension list, a cessation of land purchase from the Indians, a lessened expenditure in Florida, and a general fall in prices, cheapening of necessity the execution of all public works; they have yet contrived to make the expenses of 1841, exceed those of 1840, by three millions of dollars, and estimate the expenses of 1842, to be equal to those of 1841. The natural current of affairs would have led to a reduction, and reduction would have implied no merit in them. But they have reversed this current, and inflated what was diminishing in the ordinary course of events. When by mere inactivity, they might have challenged from the inattentive, the praise of economy, they seem to have almost gone out of their way, to hunt up occasions for waste and extravagance.

The times call grievously for retrenchment and economony. Those virtues and those only, will save the republic. They constitute the true panacea for its diseases. If its administrators were honest and wise, they would apply this safe and efficient remedy, and abandon forever the puerile scheme of relief from paper money devices. They would act as prudent men act in the conduct of their own affairs. They would rebuild their own credit by using it less, husband their means by a cautious frugality, lop off every unnecessary expenditure, postpone even necessary expenditures where it could be done with safety, avoid new debts, and pay off old ones.

Not only does the country need retrenchment, but retrenchment is easy and praticable. A large portion of the salaries of public officers, were augmented in 1835-6-7, to correspond with the high prices of living at that period, growing out of the inflation of the currency. They were properly raised at that time, as an act of mere justice to those who were in the service of the country. They may now with propriety and justice be reduced. The Union ought to do what the States are doing, what corporations are doing, and what individuals are doing. It ought to reduce the emoluments of those in its employ, to correspond with the reduction in rents, in the price of food, and in the price of everything which makes up the expense of living. The salaries which it now pays, are out of all proportion, compared with the remuneration commanded by similar services, in private pursuits. They are not necessary to command the talent which the public require; and only serve to inflame the people with an inordinate and demoralizing love of office.

No reform, however, is to be expected under the reign of the reformers. No man expects it from them, who understands their inveterate love of a national debt, of high taxes, and of a splendid government. Rowing their power to be short lived, they are eager to make the most of it, and anxious to leave to the Democracy, as perplexing a legacy of abuses and embarrassments, as they well can. They do not expect to cheat the people again. Seated in high places of authority, they are looking forward to the inevitable and approaching time, when they must yield them to others. Like tenants whose leases are expiring, and who do not hope to renew them, they only wish to make the utmost possible present profits, and are committing strip and waste, in every direction, and with all the recklessness of despair.

REFORMING AND RETRENCHING, AT VAST COST TO THE PEOPLE.—The House postponed the proceedings in the case of Mr. Adams—the wants of

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the Treasury making some provision indispensable. The Treasury note bill, as it came from the Senate, converted into an authority to create a *debt* of five millions additional to the extra session's twelve million loan, was then passed—yeas 100, nays 100—the Speaker voting in the affirmative. So we have a national debt of seventeen millions, and an additional tax of about five millions more, as the first earnest of this promised retrenchment of the Whig Administration.—*Washington Globe.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

THE PETITION TO DISSOLVE THE UNION.

Mr. J. Q. Adams has involved the House of Representatives in another broil, and added another to his long list of excentricities. He presented a petition purporting to come from citizens of Massachusetts, praying that "*measures may be taken peaceably to dissolve the Union!*" The Southern members held a meeting, and drew up resolutions, which were presented by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, declaring that such a proposition is a high breach of privilege, a contempt to the House, a direct proposition to the members to commit perjury, and involving necessarily the destruction of the country and the crime of high treason;—that in presenting such a petition, Mr. Adams had offered the deepest indignity to the House and an insult to the people, which if suffered to go unrebuked will have disgraced the country in the eyes of the whole world; and that Mr. Adams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the government, merits expulsion from the national councils, and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy that they only inflict upon him their severest censure for conduct so utterly unworthy of his past relations to the State, and his present position—this they do by these resolutions, "and for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all true *American* citizens."

The Boston Post, in commenting on this act of Mr. Adams, says, "Threats have been made ever since the Union was formed, to dissolve it. They will continue to be made, and will continue to be regarded by the people, as the ebullitions of disappointed or fanatical politicians.

Massachusetts, though next to Virginia, she did most to form the Union, has threatened more to dissolve it than any other State, not excepting S. Carolina. The Haverhill fanatics, merely wish to raise a stir in Congress about abolition, that like the fly on the wheel, they may cry out, see what a dust we make.'

They are not original in this movement. Some of the principal men now in power, were among the most active agitators to destroy the Union and form an alliance with Great Britain in the last war. Our foreign affairs are now almost exclusively in the hands of such men. The Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, was the author of the resolves passed at Brentwood, N. H. in 1812; and our Minister to London, Mr. Everett, was a member of the Federal Washington Benevolent Society of that day, which was a secret combination to embarrass the Government and destroy the Union John Q. Adams did but just step out of this school in which he was reared, to step into office, and when he had accomplished that purpose he went back again, where he now is, and yet he now stands at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Such are the fruits of the hard cider campaign, upon which it is well for the republicans of the South and West, who aided this restoration of the old federal party to power, to reflect and ponder.

Mr Saltonstall, too, is at the head of the Committee on Manufactures. This gentleman was the second the committee that reported the Hartford Convention Resolves to dissolve the Union, and Jan. 27, 1815, he voted in the Massachusetts Legislature, to appoint three commissioners to go to Washington and ask for *the seperation of Massachusetts from the Union*, in the defence of her territory.

Here was a dissolution of the Union proposed, not by a few village fanatics, but by ambassadors from the State to the General Government; and in this treasonable course they were stopped only by the news of peace, and the brilliant victory of New Orleans, achived by the man whom these same disunionists have ever since denounced for filling the measure of his country's glory.

John Davis, the present whig Governor of Massachusetts, set the example the Haverhill men have followed, when he declared, of the U. S. Government, in 1814, that "*such a Government is worse than none.*"

Mr. Adams, in agitating the dissolution of the Union, upon the petition of a few persons in Haverhill, is only carrying out the doctrines of the old federal Centinel, in 1813. His argument is, that it is very right and proper to petition Congress peaceably to dissolve the Union. So held Major Russell, of the old Centinel.

[From the Boston Centinel, June 26, 1812.]

"The Union of the Northern and Southern States is not essential to the safety, and is very much opposed to the *interests* of both sections. A PEACEABLE SEPERATION WOULD BE FOR THE HAPPINESS OF ALL SECTIONS"

This is the precise doctrine of the abolition petition from Haverhill, upon which Mr. Adams has dishonored himself and his country, as far as he can, by proposing a dissolution of the Union as a subject to be agitated in Congress.

And what has Congress to do with it? Mr. Adams, pressed by the resolutions of Marshall (a whig of Kentucky) appeals to the Declaration of Independence that "it is the RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE to alter or abolish their Government."

True, thank God, it is the right of the *people*, and when did they give Congress the right or the power to abolish the Union! Congress may propose to the people amendments of the Constitution, but where is their power to destroy the Constitution which gives them their existence, and which they have sworn to support? Where their power to declare that the Constitution shall apply to part and not to the whole of the Union? Congress has as much power, and no more, to establish a monarchy as to dissolve the Union; and yet a member of that body, who has been the President of this Union, in the acrid bitterness of his old age of disappointed ambition, rises in his seat and proposes a committee to consider the expediency of dissolving the Union! With the same propriety he might offer a petition to crown the President king.

Now what is this but a tendency to civil war and treason? It is not treason, nor did Mr. Marshall accuse Mr. Adams of treason as the latter pretends in order to divert the issue. The resolutions of Mr. Marshall say that the proposition to Congress to dissolve the Union. "involves, in its *execution* and its *consequences*, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason."

And who doubts this? If Congress should declare the Union dissolved, the people would rally around the Constitution. and a civil conflict must ensue, in which Mr. Adams and his men of Haverhill would be the *traitors*, under the strictest definition of the Constitution by "ADHERING TO THE ENEMIES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, GIVING THEM AID AND COMFORT."

This is a powerful and a grave question, and though it will evaporate like thousands of similar ebullitions and do no seeming harm, yet it adds to the rust of party bitterness that tends to corrode and weaken the chain of the Union.

THE CILLEY MURDER.

In the House, on Friday, 27th ult., in reply to Mr. Adams, Mr. Wise said, "He was glad he now had an opportunity of saying what he long wished to say, and he thanked God that there was a large assembly present to hear it, and that the time had at length arrived for him to vindicate himself now and forever from the charge of instigating and advising the duel of Graves and Cilley. He had been charged by the gentleman from Massachusetts with being the instigator and adviser of that duel, and with being more guilty than the man who pulled the trigger; and he (Mr. A.) was reading from the journal with a view incidentally of convicting him (Mr. W.) of the charge. He was glad to see that there were now present, and in that Hall, two Senators from Kentucky, who, at the time of the duel, represented that State in the Senate of the U. S., one of whom (Mr. Clay) was sitting immediately behind the gentleman from Massachusetts—and he would appeal to them to bear him witness, that his advise was not given, relied on, or followed, in a single preliminary of that duel: that it was the advice of another, a better, a higher, a more distinguished man, that was relied on; and as to what occurred upon the ground, he was only there as an armed second, to guard the life of his friend, with written instructions in his pocket. His only regret now was that he was induced to go, not approving the preliminary steps that had been taken in that fight.

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Menifee, the colleagues of Mr. Graves, were both on the ground as sub-seconds, with whom he was bound and pledged to advise on every question that occurred there, and with whom he did advise and consult on every point, and there was not a single point with which Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Menifee differed with him; and if he was responsible they were. Mr. Jones, the second of Mr. Cilley, had to go to his two sub-seconds, as he (Mr. W.) had to go to Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Menifee. If he was responsible, they were responsible also. He was ready, (Mr. W. said,) to meet his God on the charge, so far as murder or instigating the duel was concerned;—though as far as the sin of duelling was concerned, he confessed he was not ready."

The Augusta Age, after giving the above remarks of Mr. Wise, says, "That Messrs. Crittenden and Menifee were present at the murder of Mr. Cilley, is no new fact. That Mr. Clay was their messmate, and likely to have been consulted in all their arrangements is no new fact. That immediately upon the issue of the duel, a special message was sent him, informing him that "*Cilley is shot and Graves is safe,*" is no new fact. But the statements of Mr. Wise, made openly in his presence, carry the inferences against him a great deal farther, *and if true, fix upon him beyond escape, the guilt of the murder of Mr. Cilley.*

If Mr. Wise is believed, he acted on the field under WRITTEN instructions. Who dictated them?—None of those who were *present*, would have given WRITTEN instructions. Who was the *absent* man who dictated them? Who but "*the higher and more distinguished man,*" who remained at home anxiously awaiting the announcement of the event by special message? Who but the messmate of the murderers? Who but the man whose influence over them, amounted to absolute control? Who but Mr. Clay?"

JOHN C. COLT.—The trial of John C. Colt for the murder of Samuel Adams, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, N. Y. was terminated last week. The Jury were absent eight hours, and brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. One of his counsel applied for an arrest of judgment for one month, in order to prepare a bill of exceptions for the purpose of carrying the proceeding before the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The Court granted two weeks.

The Bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law was rejected by the Senate of the U. S. the 28th ult. by a vote of 22 for, and 23 against, the Bill.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Esq. was qualified on Saturday, the fifth inst. as Clerk of the Judicial Courts for Oxford County, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation, declaring the election to Congress Messrs. Cooper, Colquitt, and Black, (Democrats.)

The Ohio Banks, agreeably to a law recently passed by the Legislature of that State, are to resume specie payments on the 4th of March next.

Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of the U. S. Senate, from Rhode Island, died in Washington city, 29th ult.

The Kennebec Journal contradicts the report of sickness among the lumbermen on the Allagash, on the authority of a man who has been at work there and who left there two weeks since. There has been no sickness nor death.

The Girard Bank, Phila. has burst up; capital $5,000,000.—A great financier in Philadelphia has issued spurious stock to the amount of $400,000, and made himself scarce.—A manufacturer of shinplasters in Baltimore has shut up shop, and left his rigs to take care of themselves.—A riot nearly occurred in Columbus, Ohio, on account of some suspensions there.

Eighth of January at Pittsburg.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated at Pittsburg, (Pa.,) with great enthusiasm.—The Hon Reuel Wilkins, late Minister to Russia, presided. The following letter was received by the Committee of arrangements from the "Hero of New Orleans." It breaths the setiments of a true patriot:—

"GENTLEMEN: I feel sensibly the honor you have done me in blending the celebration of the triumph in Pennsylvania, with the anniversary of the 8th of January. However dissimilar the mode of achievement, you justly consider them alike in their results. They defended and have advanced the cause of freedom, they were both victories won by the working classes of our countrymen, over rapacious invaders. The physical force of the disciplined foreign mercenaries was not more formidable than the subtle, poisoning influence of the combined and thoroughly organized foreign Banking powers, which, in the seductive shape of an ally, seeks to enslave the industry of our country. This can never be accomplished until it has succeeded in corrupting the public agents. The late signal rebuke given by the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania to the boldest attempt of this sort ever directed against any single State of the Union, deserves commendation. It is the crowing glory of the State's incomparable patriotism. Want of health, and the pressing weight of public business, would deny me the power of attending your festival, even if inclination could survive the late domestic affliction which has fallen upon me. The remainder of my life will probably be estranged from such scenes—but while my heart throbs, its strongest emotions will be awakened in grateful sympathy for every rejoicing for the success of the cause to which your celebration is directed.

I am gentlemen, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
ANDREW JACKSON."

We give below the sentiment of the Hon Silas Wright, Jr., of New York, sent to the Committee, and their reply to which all true Democrats will most heartily respond:—

"*The City of Pittsburg:* Its banks of iron and coal much more worthy of the confidence of a laboring community, and much more worthily returning it when bestowed, than banks whose exclusive issues are irredeemable paper."

By the Committee:—

"*Hon. Silas Wright, Jr.:* His head and heart are at our National councils, what banks of iron and coal are to our manufacturing district—sure and never failing sources of political wealth and honor. His name is crowned with glory for his services in the passage of the Independent Treasury."

OXFORD CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR,—The meeting of the Oxford Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education was held in Livermore on the 29th inst, agreeably to the notice given in your paper, and I can truly say that it surpassed expectation. In the morning session of the Convention, we listened to an excellent address, delivered by T. Loudon, Esq of Turner. I would give a brief sketch of it, were it not that I should do it injustice, and that it will probably be published.

In the afternoon session, the subject of emulation, or that kind of emulation which leads those who are under its influence, to seek to surpass their school-mates, was discussed. This kind of emulation was distinguished from that which leads its possessor to seek for those attainments in virtue or knowledge, which history presents to his view. The pernicious influence of emulation, both on those who win, and those who lose the prize, was fully shown by several speakers; and I think that almost every one present was thoroughly convinced that emulation, as it is ordinarily brought to bear upon the youthful mind, is decidedly injurious.

The propriety of appealing to the principle of *fear*, was discussed, and the sense of the Convention taken by the passage, without a dissenting vote, of the following Resolves:—

Resolved, That though the principle of *fear* is not, in our estimation, one of the most elevated in human nature, still as it is one of the original elements of the mind, and is a powerful principle of action, we believe it to be unsafe to dispense with it in a system of education or of government.

Resolved, That while our chief efforts and appeals should be directed, both in teaching and in governing the youthful mind, to the nobler elements of Reason, Conscience, the Benevolent Affections, the Desire of knowledge, and the Desire of character and usefulness; still we believe there are cases, both in teaching and in government, in which the principle of fear must be appealed to, and can be thus appealed to with happy results.

Several other subjects received the notice of the Convention; and the following resolutions, introduced by the Com. of Arrangements, were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the existence and successful operation of a free government, and the enjoyment of social and personal happiness, make demand the diffusion of knowledge and of virtuous principles.

Resolved, That the common schools of New England, if properly sustained and conducted, may afford the most economical and efficient means of producing results so desirable.

Resolved, That public sentiment does not at present secure or demand the elevation of these schools to their appropriate position; nor does it demand or appreciate the qualifications of teachers necessary to secure that elevation.

Resolved, That the elevation of public sentiment, and the elevation of our schools must go hand in hand, and that teachers have more power to effect this elevation than any other class of persons.

Resolved, That their success in this enterprise depends on their skill in securing the co-operation of the parents and guardians of the young, and their success in gaining the experience of others, as well as upon their personal talent and *individual* efforts.

Resolved, That the interests at stake, and the objects to be secured, are of sufficient magnitude and importance to justify the most vigorous efforts of teachers and friends of the cause to arouse public attention, and direct it to proper results.

The influence of the meeting must be salutary upon all who attended, both in leading them to be more interested in the cause of of education, and in qualifying them to promote that cause.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held at Bradford's Village, in Turner, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of Feb. next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM H. HAYFORD, *Clerk.*
January 31st, 1842.

BUCKFIELD HIGH SCHOOL AND LYCEUM.

The undersigned having attended with others, the examination of the Buckfield High School and Lyceum, of which the Rev. Cyril Pearl is Principal, at the close of the fall term—Report,

That during two days in which the attention of the students was directed to the several branches studied during the term, the committee witnessed with entire approbation the performances, which manifested a thorough course of instruction In the several studies to which they had attended, and vigorous effort on the part of the students.

Mr. Pearl has evidently taken unwearied pains in the Moral and Physical, as well as the Intellectual, culture of those under his care, without which, Education cannot be complete.

The committee are happy to learn that the best feelings have existed between the students and the citizens, and they would express the conviction that this Institution is one to which parents and guardians may safely commit their children and wards, believing that they will be directed "in the way they should go."

In behalf of the Committee of Examination.

Timothy Ludden, Charles Andrews, Adam Wilson, Adam Greely,—Sub Committee.

Dec. 1841.

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Rev T. J. Tenney, Mark P. Smith, to Miss Susan B. Tenney. Thomas Cousens to Miss Dorothy Millett.

In Turner, Mr. Frederick A. Leavitt to Miss Jane Jones, both of T

DIED.

In Denmark, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, wife of Orrin B. Ingalls, aged 21 years.

In Wilton, Miss Emily W. daughter of Mr. Isaiah Willard, aged 15 years

In Lisbon, Rev. O. H. Quinby, aged 23 years.

Hebron Academy.

THE *SPRING TERM* in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the second day of March next, under the care of Mr. OZIAS MILLETT; and youths of both sexes, whose object is to receive instruction in useful science, are again invited to attend this school;—they may with confidence expect prompt attention to their profiting from the attention of preceptor and the overseers. JOHN TRIPP, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 3, 1842 3w40

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public Notice, that he has been duly appointed, commissioned, and qualified as SHERIFF of the County of Oxford.

O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

Waterford, January 31, 1842. 3 39

Executor's Sale.

FOR sale at public Auction, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, at Porter Village, in said County, on Monday, the 7th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the real estate whereof *HENRY COLE*, late of Porter, in said county, died seized and possessed, consisting of about fifty acres of land together with the buildings thereon, situate in said Porter, and being the same on which said Cole lived. JOHN MOULTON, Executor.

Porter, January 29th, 1842. 3 39

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at the Store of Daniel W. O'Brien in Fryeburg, in said county, on Saturday, the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A M., all the real estate of *DANIEL W. ELLIS*, late of said Fryeburg, deceased. Said real estate consists of several small lots of land in the vicinty of the above named place of sale; situate in Fryeburg and Stowe JNO. JAMESON, Administrator.

Cornish, January 20th, 1842. 3 39

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM GOFF, Jr. of Sumner, in the County of Oxford, on the 28th day of May, 1841, conveyed to me, the subscriber, in mortgage, "a certain "piece of land, situated in Woodstock, in said County, "being lot No. 106, in the east part of said town," by his deed of that date, recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 61, page 362: By reason of the breach of the condition of said mortgage, I claim to have possession of said land for condition broken, and to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the Statute, in such cases made and provided. LUTHER CARY.

Turner, January 28th, 1842. 3 39

Constable's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution, as the property of Isaac Pratt, of Leeds, in the County of Kennebec, one Share in North Turner Bridge,—being share No. 124, and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store occupied by Arvid Cushman in Turner, unless previously redeemed. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

GEORGE TURNER, } Constable of the
Turner, January 25th, 1841. } town of Turner. 3 39

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on account are informed that his Books are left in L Stowell's Office for settlement and collection; if paid before the middle of February next, they will be subject to no costs.

Paris, Jan. 19, 1842.—3S ELI HOWE.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of Jan'y, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

MARY TOWLE, widow of Wm. Towle, late of Albany, in the County of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, having resented her application for an allowance out of the per onal, and for dower in the real estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Mary Towle give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy—Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

MARY ANN TYLER, widow of Wm. C. Bange, late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented her application for dower in the real estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Mary Ann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the petition of HENRY C. BUSWELL, Guardian of Helen M. Osgood, minor, and heir of Henry Y. B. Osgood, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, for a license to sell and convey at public or private sale certain real estate of his said Ward in Brownfield in said County:

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy. Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

G. J. ORDWAY,

NORWAY-VILLAGE,

OFFERS to the public a large and select assortment of Goods on terms and at prices which cannot fail of satisfying the Purchaser.

AMONGST HIS STOCK IS THE FOLLOWING:—

Broad Cloths,
Sup. Lon. Wool Blk.
" Fav. Green,
" Indigo Blue,
" Olive Green,
" Adelaid,
" Russell Brown,
" Mixed.

Cassimeres,
" Wool Blk.
" Indigo Blue,
" Drab,
" Fancy milled,
" Diamond and Mixed

Black Ribb'd Doeskin, Stockinnet, Buckskin, Satinet, Fulled Cloth; Rich fig'd and plain Velvet, Silk and Satin VESTINGS. Cashmere, Fancy, Valencia and com. do. Heavy blk and blue blk Silk Velvet. Plain blk and blue blk Satin, for Vests or Stocks.

Brocade, Satin, Lasting and Horn Coat Buttons, latest fashion Gilt do. do. Metal Susp. and Strap do. Satin, Horn, Lasting, Elleler and Com Gilt Vest Buttons.

Silk Cord and Braids; Cotton and Worsted do. do. Fine Eng. and com. Selecia; Canvass, Padding, Silk, Twist, and other trimmings for

TAILORS' USE.

Watered Ducapes, Orleans Cloth, Fig'd Alpacca's, Merino's, Alpines & Camletteens, For Ladies' Cloaks.

Plain and rich fig'd Alpines for Dresses, blk blue blk and fancy colors; blk, blue blk and fancy col'd Silks for do. French and Eng. Marinos; plain and rich fig'd all wool Mousseline De Lain, Chine style, C. & W. do. Saxony; Chine style of real French Prints, English and French Prints suited to the season. Full and half Mourning do. some of beautiful style.

Fancy, Silk, Lama, Merino, Edinboro, Chilly, M. D. Laine and Highland Shawls, some of the latter of the importation of 1838, a much nicer article than the importations of the last two years.

Yellow and white Eng. Flannel; Heavy red twilled do for Shirts or childrens dresses; Domestic do, fine and com. Cotton and Wool and Cotton do.

Heavy unbleached Sheeting, very fine do. Extra fine and com. bleached do. White and brown Linen; Linen Lawns, very fine and com.; Hemstitched Linen C. Hdfs. Im. do. fine Linen do. Twilled and plain Silk do.; Fancy Silk, Lama, Chilly, Raw Silk and M. D. Laine dress Hdfs.

Black Italian Crapes, 36 and 38 in.; Verona do. Blk Silk Hdfs. Fancy and Bandanna do. Flag and Cotton Bandannas; India Rubber, Worsted, and Nett Braces.

Ladies and Gents col'd and blk Kid Gloves; Ladies Lt. Dress do. Plain blk and white Silk, Mohair and Cotton do. Gents Buckskin and Woolen do. Cotton & Worsted Hose. Vigonia and Cotton and white and col'd 1|2 do; for Gents.

Beltings; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Ribbons of latest style; Cap do. Blk Silk Lace and blk Lace Veils, Cotton Lace; blk Lace Edging; Plain Blond Nett, Square, Figured & Lyons Lace. Swiss Muslin, Book do. Bishop Lawn; Jaconett, Fine and com. white Cambri's, check Cambric and Corded Muslin.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions; Fillet Gr. Edgings; Wire and Point do. Gimp inserting Quilling; R. R. Cap Lace, Green Barage and Emb'd Green Veils; Foundation; Bonnet Wire; Wire Taste.

Col'd Cambrics, Corded Robes, Satin Jeans, Round and Flat Lacetts, Piping Cord, Col'd and white Sewing Cotton; Mixed, white and unbleached Knitting do.

Bed Ticking and Bed Tick; Quality and Furniture Binding; Linen and twilled Cotton Tapes, col'd do; Tabby Velvet; Scarlet and Green Bombazett; Woollen R. R. Hdfs.

Scotch Gingham; Brown Linen Table Covers; col'd & Cotton do. Russia Diaper; Copperplate and Furniture, Worsted Check, Domestic do; Striped Shirting, Factory Yarn; White and col'd Woollen do. White and colored Wadding, Batting, Zephyr Worsted; Working Canvass, School do. White and Yellow.

Zeshyr Needles, Hemming & Sons, Blunts, Between and Sharps; Paper and Pound Pins; Round and square boxes Hooks and Eyes; Knitting and Netting Needles.

Pearl Buttons; Taylors blk. Spool Cotton 300 yds. Metallic do. do. Eyelets and Stayhacks; Floss Cotton; Silver and Brass Thimbles. Turtle, Shell and Horn Side and Twist Combs, Ivory fine do. Eng. dressing do.

Toilet Glasses; Cologne, Macassar and Bear's Oil; Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Tooth Powder; Court Plaister; Indelible Ink, Blue, Black and Red do.

Victoria col'd, Irish Harp and common Sealing Wax; Wafers; Sand, Sand Boxes; Glass, Screw top, Wedgwood, com. and Pocket Inkstands; Motto Seales.

Prince Albert, Victoria, Queen's Own, Harrison, Commercial, Long Falcon, Stationers Hall, Mitchells, Gillots, Wendale, Neplus Ultra and other Steel Pens; Russia Quills.

Writing, Letter and Billet Paper, of all discriptions; Visiting Cards; Playing do.; Paper folders; Letter Stamps.

Silver Pencil Cases and Leads for Pencils; German Silver Pencil Cases and Combs; Lead and Slate Pencils; Slates large and small; Writing Book's; Blank and Note do.

Red Blotting Paper; Razors; Penknives; Pocket Combs; Wallets; Metalic Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes & Brushes Dissected Puzzles, a pretty article for Christmas or New Years' presents; Ivory Chessmen; Pearl Counters; Camel's hair Pencils; Water Colors, &c. &c.

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS.

Large assortment of BRUSHES for Painters use; house, hearth Desk, Horse, Clothes and Shoe do; Entry & Chaise Matts.

FEATHERS, No. 1 & 2, and Feather Dusters

HARD AND HOLLOW WARE,

AND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

W. I. Goods & Groceries.

Nov. 22d, is3 ewtf 29

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

DAVID HUNT, as he is Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Hunt, late of Handcock, in the County of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, having presented here in Court, certain papers purporting to be a copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, together with the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Court for said County of Hillsborough, and thereupon prayed that said copies may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office for said County of Oxford: the Testator having died seized and possessed of real estate in said County of Oxford, on which said Will operates,—

Ordered,

That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first publication to be thirty days at least before the 2d Tuesday of April next, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said County, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the Petition of ELIJAH WALKER, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Walker, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, for a License to sell and convey the real estate of said deceased for the payment of his debts and charges of administration

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—The following appears in a Western paper: "Gentlemen of the Jury: Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high depredation in society, a man you all on suspect and esteem for his many good quantities; yes, gentlemen, a man what never drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant, suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hooking a box of percushum caps? Rattlesnakes and coonskins forbid!—Picter to yourselvs, gentlemen, a feller fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphen children by his side, all nater hushed in deep repose, and nought to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of the bull-frogs; then imagine to yourselvs a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and, in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percushum? Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot, dwell upon the monstrocity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picter of moral turpentine, like a big woodchuck would turn from my dog Rose! I cannot for an instant harbor the idea that any man in these diggins, much less this ere man, could be guilty of committing an act of such rantankerous and unemtrampled discretion.

And now gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and impartially, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intolerant body of our feller citizens, remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten men should escape rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of tobacco."

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Darvell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eopsioreoply 18

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint, have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed.* Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hennsey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Baylies,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never dissappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respe't yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsom,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam,*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.'

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates o cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, SouthParis; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of HANNAH WARREN, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, for a license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Adm'rx give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38* A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the petition of GEORGE G. BRAGG, Administrator of the estate of Ingalls Bragg, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38 A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON petition of LEVI P. SAWYER Administrator of the estate of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts with incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris,, on the 1st Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of PHILLIP HUNT, Administrator of the estate of James F. R. S. Hunt, late of Chatham, in the county of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, for a license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased in said Fryeburg for the payment of his debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w38 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of Jan., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HART PHILLIPS JONES, named Executor of the last Wil, and Testament of Hira Jones, late of Tuoner, in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate—

Ordered,—

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of Jan'y in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

TIMOTHY GIBSON, Administrator of the estate of James M. Rand, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of the said deceased;—

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w39 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

THE subscriber gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL CLEMENT,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to IRA TOWLE.

Fryeburg, Jan. 18, 1842. *3w33

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

MOSES PALMER,

late of Hiram, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to CHARITY PALMER. NATILAN PALMER.

Hiram, Jan. 18th, 1842. 3*33

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD CLEMENT,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to IRA TOWLE.

Fryeburg, Jan. 18, 1842. 3*33

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JONATHAN H. WARD,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceas'd, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWARD WESTON.

Fryeburg, Jan. 18th, 1842. 3*33

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM S. COOLBROTH,

late of Porter, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS CHICK.

Porter, Jan. 18th, 1842. *3w33.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

OLIVER WAKEFIELD,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ASA S. HOWARD.

Nov. 20th, 1841. 3*39

THE RESURECTION, OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persiae. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dora Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞TO MOTHERS.☜

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS,—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the Resurection, or Persian Pills, upon those about to become *Mothers,* we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excrutiating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the* Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We usually say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.* Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS,* Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Boswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply1

Buckfield High School & Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL, *Principal.*

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the last day of February, and continue eleven weeks. To those acquainted with the features of this School, and its success during the past year, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is to be conducted by the same Principal aided by competent assistants both in the male and female departments.

The same practical features of the School will be continued, with a view to qualify Teachers,—to draw attention to the resources and interests of the State,—to encourage productive industry, and prepare those who seek instruction here for the duties of common life. Greater prominence will be given to the female department, and increased facilities afforded to those who are pursuing the study of languages preparatory to entering College.

Tuition per term, *(payable in advance,)* for common English branches $3,00
Higher English branches or languages 4,00

For less time than a term the tuition is from thirty to forty cents per week. Contingent expenses for the term 25 cents. Board in good families per week from $1,25, to $150. Per Order of the Directors.

Buckfield, Jan. 20, 1842. tf37

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market price will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.

Portland, June 21, 1840. tf 13

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOURNING DE LAINES, ARPINES, SATEEN CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. all the right which Hermon Proctor has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, to wit:—A certain tract of land lying in Sumner in said County, beginning at the *South West corner of Lot No 8, in the 4th Range of Lots in said Sumner, thence East till it comes within 72 rods of the South East corner of said Lot, thence North until it comes within 15 rods and a half of the North line of said Lot, thence West to the West line of said Lot, thence South to the bound first mentioned.*

The above premises are mortgaged severally to Charles Ryerson, Robert Skillins, and Cushman Ryerson, the amounts and conditions of each mortgage to be made known at the time and place of sale.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sheriff.

Paris, January 22, 1842. 3 38

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JACOB EVANS,

late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that said Commissioners will be in session to discharge the duties of their appointment, aforesaid, at the Office of Edward L. Osgood, in said Fryeburg, on the last Saturdays of February, May, June and July next.

STEPHEN CHASE, } Com'rs.
EDWARD L. OSGOOD, }

Fryeburg, January 18th, 1842. 3 38

To the Hon. Court of County Commissione to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842, by adjournment.

YOUR memorialists would represent that they reside in the Western part of Township No. 2, in said County, and having learnt that a petition was pending before your Honors' Court to organize the Inhabitants into a Plantation—We, your Petitioners, would respectfully remonstrate against being organized with the petitioners aforesaid: Because it would compel your petitioners to travel from fifteen to twenty miles, either through the towns of Rumford or Woodstock, to attend all & every Plantation meeting to cast their votes for plantation or Government Officers, as there can be no communication between the two settlements, as a large mountain passes through and across said Plantation from the North line of Woodstock to the South line of Rumford, rendering it impracticable to open any road for the accommodation of the two settlements to meet together; because it would make the Highway taxes of the two settlements unequal and oppressive, as the road in the Western part is now made and easily kept in repair, whereas the road through the Easterly part is new and of great length, and will be expensive. Your petitioners would have to pay money or be compelled to travel from fifteen to twenty miles to work out their highway taxes. Wherefore we pray your Honors to divide said Township into two Plantations, agreeably to the following bounds, to wit:—Beginning on the North line of Woodstock between Lots No. 42, 43, in said plantation and thence running Northerly between Lots No. 80, 83, 81, 82, across Township and on the east side of land owned by Stephen G. Stevens to the South line of Rumford, and organize the territory laying West of said line into a Plantation; and likewise to organize the territory laying East of said line into another Plantation, together with the Inhabitants thereon. We do most respectfully pray the Court to our their situation into sober consideration and grant us such relief as you in your sound discretion shall think right and just—and in duty bound will ever pray,

AMASA H. MERRILL & 33 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on Friday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice of the same to the Inhabitants of said Township Number Two, and to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively—likewise by posting up like copies in three public places in said township Number Two, the last of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted two weeks, at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, within and for said County, by adjournment, on the last Tuesday of April next, that they may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w37 Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, to assemble at Augusta the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1842.

THE undersigned, in behalf of the Inhabitants of the town of Fryeburg, in said State, would beg leave respectfully to represent, that to promote the public convenience it becomes necessary to maintain five bridges over the Saco River in said town, the consequence of which is, a *very heavy annual tax* upon said Inhabitants, far exceeding, as we think, that of any sister towns in the State; for relief we ask and pray that the Canal Bridge (so called) which is on the great thoroughfare from Augusta to Concord in the State of N. Hampshire, and the Westan Bridge (so called) on the thoroughfare from Portland to the Coos country, may be made Toll Bridges, and that bills creating them such, may pass the Legislature the present session.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr. } Committee chosen to petition for a toll on Canal and Westan Bridges by Inhabitants of Fryeburg.
JAMES OSGOOD, }

Fryeburg, December 24th, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 27th, 1842.

ON the petition aforesaid, *Ordered,* That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Oxford County, three weeks successively, and also to be served on the Clerk of the town of Fryeburg, the last publication and service to be six days at least before the twenty fifth day of February, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.

Sent up for concurrence.

WM. T. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

IN SENATE, January 28th, 1842.

Read and concurred

JARE HASKELL, *Secretary.*

A true copy: Attest—

3w39 JARE HASLELL, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

FREEMAN TWITCHELL,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing the 15th day of October last, have been allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathan Grover, in Bethel, on the third Saturday of March, and second Saturday of April next, from one until six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN B. MASON, } Com'rs.
JOHN A. TWITCHELL, }

January 28th, 1842. 3*39

A. B. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHELBURN, N. H.

WILL attend the Courts in the Counties of Oxford, (Me.) and Coos, New Hampshire.

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by G. J. ORDWAY.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1841. isep4w29

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

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County of Oxford, on
1842, by adjournment.

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Jan. 27th, 1842. }

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T. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

e, January 25th, 1842.

HASKELL, *Secretary.*

Secretary of the Senate.

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ITCHELL, } Com'rs.
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BONNETS,

AND FASHIONABLE
MMINGS,
be purchased in Port-
G. J. ORDWAY.
311. isep4w29

Brown,

ENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

MOCRAT,

TUESDAY BY
Millett,
ROPRIETOR.
Fifty cents in advance
on reasonable terms;
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or the advertisement.—
be made for *cash in ad-*
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TERS on business must
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ISSUE
MISSING